



## FARM AID BILL MEETS DEFEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

Senators have attended farm legislation conferences, and pledged themselves to remain in session until a bill has been put through the Senate.

Leaders of the farm bloc admitted that the defeat in the House made farm legislation improbable this session. They were of the opinion that the rejection would effect the Senate's action, not only as to the passage of a bill, but that the upper house would hesitate to enact a drastic measure for fear it would never reach the House floor.

Senators from rural states declared that farm relief legislation would receive attention from the Chamber.

The proceedings in the House before the final vote were watched by many senators. Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, joint author on the Haugen bill, following the House vote stated that he had enough votes pledged in the Senate to keep the Chamber in session the rest of the summer if necessary to secure action on his measure.

### Other Measures Withdrawn

Because of the insistence of the Haugen bill supporters that the House's action be on one measure alone, the two other farm relief projects that were on the calendar were withdrawn by their authors. These measures, known as the Tinch-er bill, also called the Administration's measure and the Aswell bill, are now the subject of controversy as to their status.

J. N. Tinch (R.), Representative from Kansas, author of the Tinch-er bill, insisted that the proposals are still before the House. In this opinion he is supported by some of the Republican leaders, James B. Aswell (D.), Representative from Louisiana, author of the second measure, argued the opposite.

L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative

## ???

(1) What gave Lloyd George his early bent in politics?  
 (2) What conclusions are forced by the recent Pennsylvania election?  
 (3) What is the day-by-day history of a roast of beef?  
 (4) Should the dry law be blamed for its violations?  
 (5) How is Minnie W.—making her parents young?  
 (6) How does Italy's industrial policy compare with Britain's?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

tive from Iowa, who went into conference with a group of associates in favor of his program, indicated that it was proposed to revive his measure, which somewhat resembled the Haugen bill.

Democrats supported the Haugen bill, advocates all through the fight to put it on the ballot. When it reached that stage they deserted and added their votes to encompassing its defeat.

### Democrats' Position Stated

William A. Oldfield (D.), Representative from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, stated that the responsibility of the Haugen bill rejection was entirely that of the Republican Administration.

The Haugen bill, as it went to the final vote, proposed a subsidy of \$175,000,000 instead of \$275,000,000 it commanded when its consideration was begun. Of this \$175,000,000 revised funds it was proposed to use \$100,000,000 as a revolving fund and \$75,000,000 as a subsidy to the cotton farmers of the south.

The rollcall shows that the 167 votes that were cast for the bill consisted of 66 Democrats, 98 Republicans, and 3 Farmer-Labor members. The 212 votes in the opposition were made up of 89 Democrats, 121 Republicans and 2 Socialists.

The final proceedings revolved about the effort to get the measure up for an actual count. Administrators leaders endeavored by every parliamentary means to have the measure recommitted to committee. One of the largest attendances of the membership for the session was present.

### How Representatives Voted

The roll-call on the measure was as follows:

FOR THE HAUGEN BILL—167  
Republicans—98

Adkins Keller  
Allen Keifner  
Andresen King Knutson  
Amenty Kort  
Arentz Kurz  
Barbour Lampert

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers late this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; fresh southwest shifting to west and north winds.

Southern New England: Showers late this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler; fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers and cooler tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy and cool; fresh southwest winds. Sunday morning moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and north west winds.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 52 Memphis ..... 68  
Atlantic City ..... 62 Montreal ..... 68  
Boston ..... 64 Nantucket ..... 60  
Brockton ..... 64 Portland ..... 60  
Calgary ..... 42 New York ..... 58  
Charleston ..... 72 Philadelphia ..... 60  
Chicago ..... 44 Pittsfield ..... 56  
Cincinnati ..... 44 Portland, Me. ..... 54  
Des Moines ..... 46 San Francisco ..... 56  
Eastport ..... 45 St. Louis ..... 50  
Gardiner ..... 67 St. Paul ..... 52  
Hartford ..... 46 Seattle ..... 50  
Helena ..... 46 Tampa ..... 75  
Jacksonville ..... 70 Washington ..... 60  
Kansas City ..... 50 Washington ..... 60  
Las Vegas ..... 52

High Tides at Boston  
Saturday, 8:38 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

THE HANDY SHOP

Eighty Boylston Street, Boston

Room 610, Little Building

GREETING CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS BRIDGE SETS PLACE CARDS PICTURE FRAMING GIFTS—LEATHER WRITING PORTFOLIOS—BOOK ENDS

BOSTON

## BRITISH MINERS ARE ORGANIZING FAMILY RELIEF

Failure of Peace Proposals  
Expected to Prolong Coal  
Strike Several Weeks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22.—The colliery owners' reply to Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, following close on the miners' rejection of the wage section of the Prime Minister's proposals for a resumption of work by 1,000,000 men who have been idle since May 1 has completed the breakdown of the new effort to end the coal stoppage. Today in Great Britain, despite the Whitsuntide holidays, there is gloom in industrial and commercial circles. The members of the miners' national delegate conference and the mine owners have returned to their homes in the coal fields.

Contrary to expectations, the Prime Minister did not invite either side to meet him to consider the meaning and effect of the rejection of his peace plan. The miners' executive received only formal acknowledgement of their resolution.

### Funds Are Low

Mr. Baldwin held a brief consultation with the Minister of Labor and left London for Chequers, where he intends to rest until the middle of next week. The ministers have given no hint that alternative proposals may be put forward, or of any future action, and the miners' leaders have once more their intention to devote themselves to the organization relief of miners' families, in the belief that the struggle will continue some weeks longer.

Although the men are without strike pay in South Wales, Nottinghamshire and Durham, while the funds are very low in several other districts, past experience has shown that in such circumstances the miners exhibit a capacity for obstinate endurance matched by no other class of workers in Great Britain.

The federation executive has appealed to the railwaymen and transport workers to refuse to carry coal but after the disillusionment of the general strike there is little likelihood of a wide response by sympathetic action which might result in a renewal of industrial strife and chaos. Therefore, with heavy stocks of coal available for transport to the centers where the need is greatest it will be possible to maintain most of the industries in activity, apart from the iron furnaces and steel works.

### Loss of Trade Inevitable

Nevertheless, a serious loss of production and trade is inevitable if the conflict is allowed to drag on.

The general public still looks trustfully to Mr. Baldwin to find some way out of the impasse and his response will be eagerly awaited when Parliament reassembles after the Whitsuntide holiday. The uncompromising attitude taken up by the owners as well as the miners constitutes a formidable obstacle to peace. While the miners refuse to consider immediate wage reductions in return for what they regard as inadequate guarantees that the reorganization measures will be carried through, they are reinforced in this attitude by the owners' refusal to admit the accuracy of the Samuel commission's declaration that far-reaching measures of reorganization are necessary.

The owners' reply denies that any possible changes in organization or selling arrangements can affect more than a fringe of the industry or produce any substantial economies. It is reaffirmed emphatically that production costs can only be reduced by a reversion to the eight-hour day, coupled with a wage reduction which would not exceed 10 per cent in the worst districts. The commission's declaration that difficulty would be experienced in selling the product of an increased output and that all un-economic mines should be closed in the process of adaptation to restricted world demands is not accepted by the owners, who contend that with lower production costs more employment and ultimately higher earnings would be found for all mine workers.

### Political Interference

Finally, the owners demand complete freedom from political interference either by legislative or administrative action, and attribute the present economic condition of the industry to political interference during and since the war. With this

sharp conflict in view between the owners and the commission, on the one hand, and the miners' stubborn resistance to preliminary wage reductions on the other, the position of the Government is rendered extremely difficult, and in political circles the belief is expressed that the inclination of the ministers will be to let the conflict take its course for the present.

The inside story of how Mr. Baldwin's self-effacement helped to end the general strike is told in today's "New Statesman" as follows: "What actually happened it seems was this. The Prime Minister, Lord Birkenhead, and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland were fighting desperately for peace, while a section of the Cabinet, led by Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Bridgeman, were itching for a fight. The peace party succeeded in arranging terms based on the royal commission's report, upon which the strike would be called off, and the miners left if they would not agree to fight alone."

### Mr. Baldwin Triumphs

"With these terms they returned in triumph to the Cabinet room, only to find Mr. Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in charge and a clear majority in favor of war at all costs.

The Baldwin-Birkenhead terms were, accordingly, turned down, and when the Prime Minister proposed, nevertheless, to go forward with the negotiations and avert a strike, he was faced with the immediate resignation of seven of his colleagues—Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, William C. Bridgeman, L. C. M. S. Amery, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and one other of whose identity we are not sure. So he gave way. He ought not to have given way, of course, but excuses may perhaps be found for an utterly exhausted man who, having fought the trade unions for days and nights, found himself called upon at the last moment to fight his colleagues.

"Mr. Churchill was the villain of the piece. He is reported to have remarked that he thought 'a little blood letting' would be all to the good. Whether he actually used this phrase or not there is no doubt about his tireless efforts to seize a providential opportunity for a fight."

The New Statesman adds that when the strike ended Mr. Baldwin had regained control of his Cabinet and had acquired so enormous a personal popularity in the country that he could afford to let all his colleagues resign if they wanted to. He took charge of affairs without consulting anybody and without any Cabinet authorization—which would certainly not have been forthcoming from the fight-to-a-finish section. He declared peace and insisted upon peace."

### Services Curtailed

In view of the gravity of the coal situation, the railways generally announce a reduction in service—the Southern Railways as much as one-third over Whitsuntide, despite the holiday rush. An explanation of the railways' position regarding curtailed services and the failure to reinstate thousands of men since the general strike is made public today as follows: "The railway companies would be only too glad to be in a position to take back the whole of their employees. The circumstances at present, however, are such as to render this course impossible. To begin with, the dispute in the coal industry and the consequent closing down of many large industries have reduced traffic on the railways and thrown out of employment tens of thousands of men. Apart from this, it is absolutely necessary that the railway companies should reduce their passenger service in order to economize coal, so as to enable them to carry out the essential services as long as the coal dispute lasts. This reduction of services inevitably throws out of work a still further number of men."

### Constructive Proposal

A constructive suggestion to end the "unhappy crisis" in the mining industry is made today by the Bank Officers' Guild, a corporate body whose members hold varying political and social views, but who are

in agreement on the following:

**Fenway Flower Shoppe**  
DECORATORS  
Flowers For All Occasions  
Adjoining Symphony Hall  
10% Discount to Readers of The Christian  
Science Monitor.  
251 Huntington Avenue  
Boston  
Back Bay 5628

**Longwood Sweets**  
RUBY J. ALLEN  
1624 Beacon Street, Brookline  
Home Made Candy  
and Salted Nuts  
Open Sundays 12-1 and 4-9 P. M.

**Mallory**  
"FLEXELNT" - - \$5.00  
Feels Fine Where Head and Hat Combine. The Flexible Braid  
Next to the Crown Does Away with That  
Uncomfortable Feeling.

**THE MALLORY**  
"CENTURY" - - \$4.00  
HIGH CLASS IMPROVED SENNIT  
Best of All in the "MALLORY" Is the

**MILAN TAN**  
"PREMIER" - - \$8.00  
A REAL SOFT BRIM MILAN—So Easy on the Head  
Note—All MALLORY Hats Are Hand Made and Bear the  
Union Label

**McPHERSON'S**  
THE OLDEST HAT AND GLOVE STORE IN BOSTON  
Established 1814  
71-79 Hanover Street, Opposite Portland Street, Boston  
OPEN EVENINGS

## Announcement

We are pleased to announce to readers of The Christian Science Monitor that

### Mr. Joseph C. Palmer

has joined our staff to take charge of the MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT. At his new post Mr. Palmer invites you to visit him. His knowledge of shoes and shoe fitting will help you to be fitted properly.

### Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

49-51 Temple Place  
Boston, Mass.

## ARMS DEBATES SATISFACTORY

Disarmament Committee to  
Meet in Plenary Session  
—Viewpoints Merging

GENEVA, May 22.—The work of the drafting committee of nine members appointed by the preparatory disarmament committee has proceeded so satisfactorily that it is expected that plenary meeting of the committee can be held on Monday, and that after submitting various technical questions to the two technical subcommittees, it will then adjourn to await the answer of the experts. Of the seven questions with one supplementary, four so far have been considered and an agreement reached, though not without some strong debating.

The first part of question two: "Is it practicable to limit the war strength of a country, or must any measure of disarmament be confined to a peace strength?" has provided throughout the meetings the most fruitful source of differences between the French and British viewpoints.

The drafting committee had really agreed that it was impossible to limit war strength and the problem was what can you limit?

The broad answer to this problem was peace strength, but it was decided that the further question regarding the extent to which peace strength could be limited, should be referred to the military sub-committee. An agreement was also reached between the French and British viewpoints regarding the important fourth question, namely, what constitutes offensive and defensive armaments. It was decided that probably there was only a very restricted class of armaments which was purely defensive.

This question was referred to the military sub-committee together with the further issue raised, namely whether certain forces were not in their nature purely defensive, as for example the Swiss Army.

Viscount Cecil, speaking to the press, stated that naval, air and military disarmament would have more or less to be treated as a whole, though it was obviously impossible to weigh up a cruiser with a battalion of soldiers. The classification adopted for naval disarmament would be the same as at Washington.

### ZINOVIEFF LECTURES ON BRITISH STRIKE

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, May 22.—Gregory Zinovieff was officially greeted with shouts of "Long Live the Communist Internationale." "Long live the British strikers" as he began a lecture on "British Events and a World Revolution" in the Moscow circus. Mr. Zinovieff reckoned England was suffering from 10 weak points, among which he mentioned the increasingly passive trade balance, loss of political and economic

**SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST.**  
MOSCOW, May 21 (P)—The executive of the International Society for Aid of Revolutionaries has wired instructions to all its branches to protest against execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are now awaiting sentence for murder in Massachusetts. The executive declares the two men have proved their innocence, and their execution would be "an unheard of crime."

### Gentlemen's Hats of Every Description

Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed

### HAND, the Hatter

44 La Grange Street  
Boston  
Rear of Hotel Touraine

### SPLIT SENNIT SAILORS or Genuine

### "FLATFOOT" STRAWS

With Plain or Fancy  
Bands

\$2.50

### "FACILO" STRAWS \$3.00

"The Stiff Brim Straw—With the Soft  
Brim Fit." Plain and Fancy Bands!

Your "MALLORY" Is Here.

The Easiest Fitting Stiff Brim Hat Made Is the

### MALLORY "FLEXELNT" - - \$5.00

Feels Fine Where Head and Hat Combine. The Flexible Braid

Next to the Crown Does Away with That  
Uncomfortable Feeling.

### THE MALLORY "CENTURY" - - \$4.00

HIGH CLASS IMPROVED SENNIT

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## MANY NATIONS MEET IN LONDON

Two Hundred Delegates At-  
tend Commercial Parlia-  
mentary Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22.—An Afghan ex-Governor, two members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly at Ankara, half a dozen members of the Japanese House of Peers, are included among the delegates now beginning to assemble in London for the International Commercial Parliamentary Conference which will open in the House of Lords on Tuesday next. Other countries represented include Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and several of the British dominions.

The meetings will last till May 29, and in half of them the British Parliament and the House of Commons will be present.

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## HOUSE BUILDING APPLICATIONS INVOLVE \$9,013,850 IN APRIL

Massachusetts Residential Supply and Demand Nearer Equalization Than for Several Years—Walpole Industry Helps Employees Finance Homes

Residence building in Massachusetts is being maintained at a rate which promises a nearer equalization between demand and supply than there has been for several years. The aggregate value represented by applications for permits for construction filed in 29 cities in this State for April was \$19,923,214. Of these applications, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries, those for the erection of new residential buildings amounted to \$9,013,850, or 45.2 per cent of the total.

The statistics bureau reports that applications were filed for the erection of 1170 buildings to be used for homes for people. The plans show that these 1170 structures will provide homes for 1815 families. There will be built 718 one-family houses; 706 two-family houses and multi-family buildings which will make homes for 374 families. In addition buildings for stores will have apartments for 17 families.

### Permits Increase

Building applications for April show that the total of \$19,923,214 to be expended in the work exceeds by 41 per cent the aggregate for March which was \$14,126,770. The bureau computes this to be less by 8.3 per cent than the total amount for April of last year, which was \$21,793,496.

During the first four months in 1926 applications were filed for 2539 new residences planned to provide accommodations for 4565 families. The bureau reports indicate that in these buildings there will be made a total investment of \$24,650,278.

The April returns included a number of large projects, among them the following: Attleboro, one amusement place, \$160,000; Boston, an office building and garage for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, \$1,600,000; two schools, \$265,000; and one church, \$175,000; Medford, one college dormitory, \$200,000; Melrose, one school, \$190,000; and Somerville, one school, \$150,000.

The number of applications filed in April, 1926, for new non-residential buildings was 1575, of which the estimated cost was \$7,942,355. The principal items were as follows: public garages, \$2,360,600; 12 office buildings, \$1,673,255; 104 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$1,605,700; 1161 private garages, \$22,597; five schools, \$606,000; 28 factories, bakeries, and other workshops, \$418,725; four amusement places, \$265,522; and three churches, \$255,000.

John H. Reardon of Worcester, president of the Boston Elevated Company and representatives of the Boston Carmen's Union are in conference at the offices of the former in the Park Square Building, the purpose of which gathering is to settle upon a new wage scale to go into effect on the expiration of the present schedule on July 1.

Preliminary discussions over a considerable space of time have preceded this meeting, but there is nothing to be learned officially or unofficially with regard to the progress of negotiations.

John H. Reardon of Worcester,

In North Walpole and Norwood, building of homes by employees of Bird & Co. has assumed greater proportions than has been known for years because of the unusual encouragement the firm is giving through its arrangements to finance these undertakings. When an employee desires to build he can obtain a lot ranging in value from \$150 to \$500.

The Walpole Home Building Company, of which Charles S. Seward is president, promises its employees that when they want either to buy or build a home, it will show them how the first mortgage at 6 per cent can easily be obtained. To make the carrying of the house still easier, the firm through the Walpole Home Building Company takes second mortgages at but 5 per cent for the money it lends on second mortgages.

In the Walpole Home Building Supplement to the Neponset Review, the company explains in attractive manner the whole plan for financing \$4,000, \$5,000 and \$6,000 homes for its employees.

What a home means to a family, what a garden for vegetables and flowers means, what trees mean and a lawn before the house, the Walpole company tells its employees and it adds how much better citizens homes make, both in town, county, state and nation.

A party of Massachusetts real estate men will leave Boston June 3 for Tulsa, Okla., to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on June 8. The group will visit Washington, Pittsburgh and St. Louis arriving in Tulsa on Monday. The convention which opens on Tuesday, June 8, will last four days, during which the Tulsa real estate men will provide evening entertainment.

On Friday the delegates will be taken on a sight-seeing tour to neighboring oil fields, and to the 101 ranch, where a barbecue will be held. The group will return Sunday by way of Chicago, where they will visit for a day. The local convention committee includes Frank B. Halloran of Boston, chairman; David Frye of Salem, Edward H. Neasey of Brockton, Arthur G. Taylor of Springfield and Parker Webb of Boston.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended May 18, 1926, showed a corresponding decline over figures for a corresponding period of the previous year, according to statistics of building and engineering operations, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. During the week ended May 18, \$10,633,300 were expended in New England for construction as compared with \$14,428,500 for 1925 and \$11,313,900 for the week ended May 18, 1924.

Contracts awarded during the week ended May 19, and those for a corresponding period during the past 25 years follow:

1926	... \$10,633,300	1913	... \$4,751,000
1925	... 10,590,000	1914	... 4,600,000
1924	... 11,313,900	1921	... 4,085,000
1923	... 5,428,400	1910	... 3,188,000
1922	... 7,855,000	1909	... 4,427,000
1921	... 10,000,000	1908	... 2,985,000
1920	... 9,235,000	1907	... 2,988,000
1919	... 3,941,000	1906	... 2,653,000
1918	... 2,708,000	1905	... 2,708,000
1917	... 4,178,000	1904	... 2,467,000
1916	... 6,735,000	1903	... 1,180,000
1915	... 4,887,000	1902	... 1,180,000
1914	... 4,047,000	1901	... 2,323,000

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report these sales:

Many Walpole Lamon had the sale of single houses, etc., 158—Maine Street, West Newton Hills, together with large stable and 14,000

executive board member of the national union, is assisting the local's wage scale committee, of which Charles H. Clark, president, is chairman. Edward Dana, general manager, is assisting the trustees.

Under the present contract, the blue uniform men, making up the largest percentage of the company's employees, get a maximum of 72 cents an hour for double-crew cars, and 82½ cents an hour for one-man cars. The one-man operators were the only class to obtain an increase (2½ cents an hour) last year. Approximately 7500 employees are concerned in the present negotiations.

### YALE'S NEW MUSEUM IS VISITED BY MORE THAN 4000 CHILDREN

Specially Arranged Exhibits Designed to Encourage Protection of Wild Life

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22 (Special) — More than 4000 school children visited the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University between January and May of this year according to figures made public today. The 4320 children came from 47 different schools in New Haven and surrounding towns.

Miss Eleanor W. Parmelee, who is in charge of the Children's Museum, has given 82 lectures on the subjects of the schools, and has taken 58 groups on tours of inspection through the museum. Students have come from the high schools of Bristol, Branford, Meriden, Shelton, and Bridgeport as well as from New Haven. Three normal schools, four private schools, three junior high schools, 10 high schools and 23 grade schools have sent representatives to the museum. Field trips have been begun with a club from two New Haven schools.

Rooms in the museum have been set aside for the children of the city where exhibits have been especially arranged for them. These are intended to familiarize the pupils with the wild life of the region, and to encourage them to protect it. The museum has, for example, an extensive collection of the birds native to Connecticut. Through other exhibits the child is shown the harmful results of illegal methods of securing birds and their plumage for commercial purposes.

The classes which come to the museum are given instruction which correlates with the work they are doing in school. Topics in natural history, nature study and geography are illustrated by exhibits. The collections are discussed. Particular attention is given to the unusual material on the American Indian which composes the major portion of the university's ethnological collection.

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## EXPORT CONFERENCE OUTLINED TO SPEED NEW ENGLAND TRADE

Two-Day Forum, Conducted by Federal and Industrial Specialists, Will Be Fourth Held by Chamber—Program Ranges From Sales to Credits

Commerce, in all its phases, from basic fundamentals to "routing the merchandise to foreign countries, financing it, laws of foreign countries and customs regulations, will be thoroughly discussed from a viewpoint of expanding New England's foreign trade, at the two-day New England Foreign Trade Conference at the Copley-Plaza, May 26 and 27. It is to be the fourth annual conference of its kind, and is aimed to provide for New England exporters and importers a background of experience and information upon which each may base the solution of his own problems.

Sponsoring the conference are the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the New England Export Club of the chamber. The honorary chairman of the conference is Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts. The honorary vice-chairmen are the governors of all the other New England states and Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston; Charles E. Spencer Jr., of the First National Bank of Boston, in the chairman, assisted by three vice-chairmen as follows: W. Irving Bullard, W. P. F. Ayer and Edwin C. Johnson. The latter is president of the New England Export Club.

Speakers of more than local reputation in the business, commercial and industrial fields have arranged to address the conference, which, after the opening ceremonies and general meeting, will divide into five group sessions under the following divisions: export elementals, packing and transportation, credits and finance, sales promotion and imports.

First announcement of the complete program was made by the chairman of the conference today. It shows that nine distinct phases of foreign trade will be discussed by experts from the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Washington, headed by Dr. Julius Klein, director. Most of the officials are division chiefs of the bureau. These speakers are scattered through the two-day program where their experience will be of the most benefit.

### Export Possibilities

Opening of the conference at 10 a.m. on May 26, by Charles E. Spencer Jr., chairman, will be followed by a welcome by Governor Fuller, greetings by Mayor Nichols and the opening address by Paul T. Cherington of New York, vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Company, on "The Why of New England Exports." Gardner L. Harding, assistant secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Victor M. Oren, president of the United Fruit Co., are to address the conference luncheon.

From 2 to 4 p.m. the conference will be given over to the division meetings and from 4 to 6 p.m. a commodity conference period, for discussion on trade topics with the Government experts, including shoes, leather, hardware, textiles, etc. Dinner at 6:30 will be followed by two general addresses by Louis K. Liggett and Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Group sessions will occupy most of the second day's activities of the conference, the only general session being at noon, when Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will speak on "What Are the Obstacles to Our Foreign Trade?"

The group session under the title "Export Elementals" will be under direction of the New England Export Club; the first day's discussion being on "What to Sell and Where to Self It." E. C. Johnson will be the leader of this session, when the following speakers will address the group: V. E. Parmenter, export manager of the Dennisson Mfg. Company of Framingham, on "Analysis of Product and Market"; Harvey A. Swanson, New England district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Sources of Information"; E. H. Allen, assistant treasurer of the President Suspender Company of Shirley, on "Channels of Distribution."

### Modern Savings

This same group, on the second day of the conference, will discuss at the morning session "How to Export the Order," under the leadership of J. H. Reddy, export manager of Lovell & Covel Company. Subjects and speakers will be: W. M. McKim, combination export manager, Cambridge, on "Office Documentation"; A. J. Kelley, Boston manager of D. C. Andrews & Co., on "Freight Forwarding"; C. J. Mooney, export manager of the Firestone-Apsley Rubber Company, Hudson, on "Packing Considerations."

The final topic of this group in the afternoon of May 27 will be "Where to Secure Payment," under the leadership of E. C. Johnson, president of the Export Club. Speakers: R. B. Currier, credit manager of the Walworth Company, on "Credit Investigation"; H. C. McDuffie, assistant manager of the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Drafts and Collections"; Guy H. Nasco, export manager of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on "Services of Follow-Up."

Packing and transportation will be considered in three sessions, the first under the topic, "Economic Packing," under the leadership of F. H. Tate, publisher of Packing and Shipping. At this session a motion picture entitled "Packing" will be shown by T. J. King of the Gerard Wire Tying Machine Company.

A. H. Silber of George Frost Company will talk on "Packing as a Sales Help." T. E. Lyons, chief of the packing section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will give the delegates hints on packing.

This group will consider "Documentation Simplified" at the morning session May 27, under leadership of H. W. Hanson, assistant to the president of the Sterling Motor Truck Company, and the following talks will be made: G. L. Richards of the marine department of the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, on "Blanket Marine Insurance"; G. H. Falvey of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on "Time Savers"; and an address on the "Sales Rule."

The evening the group will talk "How to Route" with the following sequence.

## Mementos of America's First Grand Master of Masons



Mahogany Desk Used by Henry Price, and His Painting, Both in Henry Price Lodge Rooms at Charlestown.

## MASTER MASONS PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF HENRY PRICE

Annual Journey Made to Townsend, Where Services of Respect Are Held at Memorial to First Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America

Three hundred Master Masons paid tribute this afternoon to the memory of the first Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America at Townsend, 40 miles northwest of Boston.

For the fourth consecutive year in the 68 of its career, Henry Price Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Charlestown, held memorial exercises near the first Grand Master's old home, LeRoy H. Gregory of Lincoln, Worshipful Master, was in charge of the exercises which were open to the public.

The Chaplain of the lodge, the Rev. Roger F. Etz, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Charlestown, delivered the formal oration recalling the workmanlike and industrious career of the first Provincial Grand Master, and the respect in which he was held in Boston and this entire section of the Colony of Massachusetts. He described the Grand Master's personal officiation both at the making of Masons and institution of lodges.

### An Impressive Ceremony

The Rev. Harold Hanson, associate chaplain, offered an invocation, then Worshipful Master Gregory placed a wreath of flowers tied with a Henry Price streamer at the base of the monument and Bugler Tucker of the Charlestown Navy Yard, a member of Henry Price Lodge, sounded "taps" and the ceremony was concluded.

Masons from St. Paul's and Caleb Butler lodges of Ayer and from all the other lodges of the Third Masonic District were present through invitation of Henry Price Lodge. Herbert B. Priest of Ayer, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, was Worshipful Master Gregory's special guest of honor.

Members of Henry Price Lodge, more than 100 in number, left Charlestown Masonic Temple for Townsend shortly before 1 this afternoon in a long line of automobiles. The memorial exercises today were the second held by Worshipful Master Gregory, Leonard W. Marton, Master of Henry Price Lodge, 1922-24, initiated the practice of holding

Charlestown Masonic Temple than this venerable desk, the great china blue-patterned platter presented 1½ years ago to the lodge by Charles Price Woodcock, a descendant, and the fading painting of the man invested by the Grand Lodge of England to first wield officially the trowel and apply the square and compass to the adjustment of fraternal society in the colonies.

### Tracing Early History

Largely through the indefatigable researches in the records in the

Henry Price Lodge, the great china blue-patterned platter presented 1½ years ago to the lodge by Charles Price Woodcock, a descendant, and the fading painting of the man invested by the Grand Lodge of England to first wield officially the trowel and apply the square and compass to the adjustment of fraternal society in the colonies.

Waddell and Howard Ellis present before he read his commission. Eight Masons were then initiated.

With this start in regular and duly constituted Masonry, the new Grand Master constituted New England's oldest lodge, St. John's, which has come down through the years. Henry Hope was chosen master of the first lodge constituted by Henry Price.

Frederick Hamilton and James Gordon were the first Senior and Junior Wardens and they were all invested by the Grand Master and received their jewels and the implements of their offices.

Henry Price's career as a citizen, a merchant and a Mason was long and creditable. He acquired land in Boston, Townsend, in New Hampshire and Connecticut. In his later years he resided in Townsend and tradition has put it in the thought of Masons to honor his memory there.

Later this afternoon the massed bands and orchestras will play two special selections at the Boston Arena to conclude the formal exercises, and this evening all out-of-town organizations have been invited to attend the "Pop" concert by the conductor, Agide Jacchia.

The agreement arrived at obviates the need of an arbitration board as was the case last year, and several times in recent years when the employees' secretaries and Fred G. Tessin treasurer.

**Festival of Choruses**

Tomorrow the Festival of Choruses will take place in Symphony Hall at 8 p.m. Itself a novelty, bringing together several noted choruses in one program, tomorrow offers several other unusual features, including the first appearance of Ethel Leginska, pianist and orchestra leader, as a leader of a chorus, and the first time in Boston that a big chorus has been conducted by a woman. Also it marks the return of the Boston Schiller Verein and the Boston Saengerbund in a public concert. They will be conducted by Benjamin Guckenberger. Other conductors will be Frank Luker and Arthur B. Keene, both well known in New England.

The first loans were repaid in part or reduced at renewal by the company in a regular manner. The security consists of iron and coal deposits in Michigan and Wisconsin. Some of these holdings have been sold and the bank has been called upon at various times for additional loans and extensions. The First National Bank feels that the loans have become too large and that the security is of a speculative value.

The defendants claim that they tried for many months to have the loans liquidated, and finally advertised the collateral for sale. At the request of the plaintiff, it is said, the sale was postponed from time to time over a period of several weeks to permit the company to refine their assets and finally the bank took over in payment of its loans a part of the collateral which was on deposit.

The plaintiff is attempting to recover the collateral taken over by the bank in the suit filed today. Bank officials assert that they have no desire to own the securities and will be glad to be relieved of them for no more than the amount which they have invested.

**MR. CONNICK TO JUDGE B. U. ART COMPETITION**

The appointment of Charles J. Connick, stained glass expert, as the judge of the first sophomore concourse or competition in design at the Boston University art department has been announced by Miss Blanche E. Colman, director of the department. The competition will be judged next Thursday.

On that evening the annual dinner to the graduates, faculty, and graduating class of the art department will be held, and the announcement of concert winners will be made. The

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## RADIO WATCHES ARE PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

right time, might reply, "Sorry, stranger—I tuned in on the wrong wavelength this morning, and I've been running on North Pole time all day!"

It is uncertain also how a bad outbreak of static in the year 1950 might affect a suburban rush hour.

While not embarking on any such speculations as these himself, Mr. Ohlson nevertheless insists that in the light of past history in the development of the watch, the time seems ripe for a new epoch in its evolution.

Ctesibius of Alexandria, Mr. Ohlson says, made what was about the first mechanical timepiece back in 100 B. C., when he rigged a float on a falling level of water, with a string attached to it, running over a pivoted drum, thus generating a rotary motion.

### Making the World Punctual

The next big step in making the world punctual came in 850 A. D. Mr. Ohlson says, when a clock escapement utilizing weights for driving power was invented.

Another epoch in clock-making came 675 years later when Peter Henlein of Nuremberg made the first timepiece you could really pick up and put in your pocket—provided you had a big pocket.

Finally, the fourth epoch in the development of the watch came in 1760, when Pierre Le Roy discovered the possibility of making isochronal balance springs.

At the past rate of progression, Mr. Ohlson indicates that the next development would be due, theoretically, in 1926, when the "telechron" is just beginning to be talked of.

Mr. Ohlson naturally does not base his belief on the practicability of the radio timepiece as such, any radio, but he nevertheless does feel that the trend of development is in that direction, and adds that the invention of the radio watch is a possibility of "the not remote future."

## SCHOOL LUNCH FUND NEEDS TOLD PUBLIC

### \$13,000 Sought for Industrial Union's Laboratory

Educational value of the school lunch, wisely selected, properly prepared and served, is distinct and can be scarcely overestimated, declared head masters of high schools and other officials of the school system at a luncheon conference of representative men and women in Perkins Hall yesterday.

The conference was called by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to devise means for raising the remaining half of the \$26,000 that must be obtained by June 1st in order to insure the \$10,000 conditional gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the union's school-lunch building. The sum is necessary to complete the payment on the laboratory building.

In this building at 127 Broadway, 13,000 school lunches are prepared every school day in a big central kitchen and distributed by motor trucks to the 22 high schools of the city. These lunches offer a variety of attractive foods from soup to ice cream and are served to the children at cost, to supplement lunches brought from home, or to supply the entire meal.

New school buildings provide especially designed lunchrooms for the service. Older ones utilize such space as they have. The teaching staffs are a unit in their testimony as to the welcomed change in the type of food made available as compared with former days.

Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who presided, Ernest G. Haagendorf, head master of the Girls Latin School, Dr. Martin Edwards, and others presented testimony to the effect that the school lunch as provided by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was an essential feature of Boston high schools that should be extended rather than curtailed and was by no means to be given up. They declared that such service was an advance step.

Miss Daisy B. Treen, director of the school lunch service, described the central plant as being merely a perfectly clean kitchen with up-to-date equipment for the work. "There is no poetry about the place," she said. "It is a place of steel, concrete, refrigerators, rayon-mixers, and the like."

Miss Margaret McGill, president of the union, stated the financial facts. She said that putting up the price of the school lunches would not solve the problem.

### LOWELL MAYOR'S TRIAL ENDS IN DISAGREEMENT

The jury in the trial of city officials of Lowell charged with conspiracy to evade provisions of the city charter for personal gain, to award contracts illegally, and to appoint incompetent persons to office, returned last night to the Middlesex Superior Court room in the East Cambridge court house with a verdict of guilty for two of the defendants, a verdict of not guilty for three others, and the announcement that it could not agree in the matter of the remaining indictments.

Cases in which disagreements were reported were those of Mayor Donovan, James H. Reynolds, superintendent of the water works; Frederick P. Gould, Mrs. Samuel W. McColl, Mrs. Charles Summer Bird, Francis Prescott, and Mrs. Lowell Putnam.

**Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS ELECT**

Harold A. Smith was elected president of the members organization of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. yesterday. Other officers elected were: Clement E. Jones, secretary; George Kimball, treasurer, and Ray Emerton, chairman.

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## VILLAGE FOREST OF 25,000 TREES PLANTED IN A DAY

### Vermont Town Is Believed to Have Set Up New Record in Forestry Work

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 22 (Special)—The little village of Shaftfield believes it has set up a world record in tree planting. Yesterday morning it started to plant its new town forest of 25,000 trees. Forestry experts predicted that the work would require at least two days. Before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 50 men and 12 schoolboys had completed the job.

Shaftfield's enterprise makes it the first community to fulfill the Vermont Forestry Association's offer of a gift of 5000 trees to any town establishing a town forest of 100 acres and 20,000 trees. Shaftfield believes it has set a planting record and knows it has solved an economic problem that taxed the resources of the little community.

Shaftfield is a rambling town, tucked in the hills of Caledonia County and nearly 10 miles from a railroad. The population of the entire township is only 584. For a long time one of the straggling highways that branch from the village had placed exorbitant taxes upon the community. The road wound for seven miles, and at its end was a single farm. Only one family used the road, but according to law the highway had to be kept open in winter and the family's children had to be carried to and from school. The expense was heavy and the village wished the family would move nearer town.

The financial problem was solved when the town decided to buy the farm and use it for a town forest. Instead of the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and went on record in opposition to military education in schools and colleges on the ground that it tends to foster the military spirit, and "to awaken uneasiness in our sister nations."

Oliver W. Branch, justice of the Supreme Court, was moderator of the conference. Welcome was extended to Bishop John T. Dallas, new head of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire. It was announced that during a period of the last 25 years the number of Congregational churches in this State has increased from 158 to 187. The number of ministers on the other hand, has decreased from 145 to 107.

**MILITARY EDUCATION  
IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED**

NORTHPORT, N. H., May 22—New Hampshire Congregational Conference at its annual session here endorsed the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and went on record in opposition to military education in schools and colleges on the ground that it tends to foster the military spirit, and "to awaken uneasiness in our sister nations."

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**CRIMSON TO FETE  
53D ANNIVERSARY**

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 22 (Special)—Improvement in textile conditions was observed at the annual meeting of representatives of the workers under the so-called Amoskeag plan for employee representation in industry. The present number of employees in the Amoskeag is given as 11,500, which represents an increase of 1000 operatives in the past month.

John Mahan was re-elected president of the workers, and an equal number of representatives of the workers and the management will be selected to serve on the several adjustment committees.

It was announced that the municipal assessors had increased the tax assessments again on the Amoskeag mills, the new assessment being \$33,339,000, upon which the new tax rate of \$26 per \$1000 of valuation will be levied. Last year the Amoskeag contested its taxes in the courts and won a partial abatement.

"In regard to Lenroot Bill, Senate 4126, I believe that the inspection of creameries and dairies as now made by the Department of Public Health, not only in this city but in other cities in this district, is adequate to protect Boston and New England against impure milk and cream coming across the border, and that this legislation is superfluous and unnecessary, inflicting an unwarranted hardship upon the people of this district."

"I would suggest that this bill, as I have been informed that other districts having inspection of dairies in Canada are to be exempted from the provisions of this act. If this be true, I request that Boston be also included among the exempted class."

**DAIRIES' INSPECTION  
DECLARED ADEQUATE**

Major Nichols declared himself today in opposition to the passage of the Lenroot bill, now before Congress, providing for more minute and thorough inspection of creameries and dairies which send milk into New England from Canada. To George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, he telephoned the following message:

"In regard to Lenroot Bill, Senate 4126, I believe that the inspection of creameries and dairies as now made by the Department of Public Health, not only in this city but in other cities in this district, is adequate to protect Boston and New England against impure milk and cream coming across the border, and that this legislation is superfluous and unnecessary, inflicting an unwarranted hardship upon the people of this district."

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**RUSSELL EXPRESSION  
SCHOOL PLANS REUNION**

Alumni of the Russell School of Expression and Literature, 20 Huntington Avenue, will hold their annual banquet and reunion at the Hotel Vendome tonight. Numerous guests as well as graduates will be entertained.

Miss Pauline Russell, principal, Miss Mary W. Plumer, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Bradbury, president of the alumni, will be among the speakers. A varied program of entertainment, including vocal and instrumental music, will be given during the evening.

**THREE "R'S" SAID TO BE  
BETTER TAUGHT TODAY**

CHESTER, Mass., May 22 (Special)—Contrary to the opinions of the people of the old school, the three "R's" are better taught today, declared Frank W. Wright, director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools speaking before the Teachers' Institute in an all-day session yesterday. Mr. Wright spoke on "Everybody's Business," and named execution of constitutional laws and

formal due process of law.

Other guests included Grafton D. Cushing, Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Cook, William S. Youngman, State Treasurer and Mrs. Youngman, Ray B. Benton, Attorney-General, and Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Curtis Gould, Mrs. Samuel W. McColl, Mrs. Charles Summer Bird, Francis Prescott and Mrs. Lowell Putnam.

**GOVERNOR ADDRESSES  
YOUNG WOMEN VOTERS**

Initiation of "debutante voters" into the field of politics was feature of the reception in honor of Governor and Mrs. Fuller by the women's division of the Republican City Committee last evening. Two thousand young women, first voters, were present. Governor Fuller emphasized to them the importance of voting and working to maintain the ideals of the Republican Party.

Other guests included Grafton D. Cushing, Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Cook, William S. Youngman, State Treasurer and Mrs. Youngman, Ray B. Benton, Attorney-General, and Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Curtis Gould, Mrs. Samuel W. McColl, Mrs. Charles Summer Bird, Francis Prescott and Mrs. Lowell Putnam.

**Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS ELECT**

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right time, might reply, "Sorry, stranger—I tuned in on the wrong wavelength this morning, and I've been running on North Pole time all day!"

It is uncertain also how a bad outbreak of static in the year 1950 might affect a suburban rush hour.

While not embarking on any such speculations as these himself, Mr. Ohlson nevertheless insists that in the light of past history in the development of the watch, the time seems ripe for a new epoch in its evolution.

Ctesibius of Alexandria, Mr. Ohlson says, made what was about the first mechanical timepiece back in 100 B. C., when he rigged a float on a falling level of water, with a string attached to it, running over a pivoted drum, thus generating a rotary motion.

**Making the World Punctual**

The next big step in making the world punctual came in 850 A. D. Mr. Ohlson says, when a clock escapement utilizing weights for driving power was invented.

Another epoch in clock-making came 675 years later when Peter Henlein of Nuremberg made the first timepiece you could really pick up and put in your pocket—provided you had a big pocket.

Finally, the fourth epoch in the development of the watch came in 1760, when Pierre Le Roy discovered the possibility of making isochronal balance springs.

At the past rate of progression, Mr. Ohlson indicates that the next development would be due, theoretically, in 1926, when the "telechron" is just beginning to be talked of.

Mr. Ohlson naturally does not base his belief on the practicability of the radio timepiece as such, any radio, but he nevertheless does feel that the trend of development is in that direction, and adds that the invention of the radio watch is a possibility of "the not remote future."

**SCHOOL LUNCH FUND  
NEEDS TOLD PUBLIC**

**\$13,000 Sought for Industrial  
Union's Laboratory**

Educational value of the school lunch, wisely selected, properly prepared and served, is distinct and can be scarcely overestimated, declared head masters of high schools and other officials of the school system at a luncheon conference of representative men and women in Perkins Hall yesterday.

The conference was called by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to devise means for raising the remaining half of the \$26,000 that must be obtained by June 1st in order to insure the \$10,000 conditional gift of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the union's school-lunch building. The sum is necessary to complete the payment on the laboratory building.

In this building at 127 Broadway, 13,000 school lunches are prepared every school day in a big central kitchen and distributed by motor trucks to the 22 high schools of the city. These lunches offer a variety of attractive foods from soup to ice cream and are served to the children at cost, to supplement lunches brought from home, or to supply the entire meal.

New school buildings provide especially designed lunchrooms for the service. Older ones utilize such space as they have. The teaching staffs are a unit in their testimony as to the welcomed change in the type of food made available as compared with former days.

Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who presided, Ernest G. Haagendorf, head master of the Girls Latin School, Dr. Martin Edwards, and others presented testimony to the effect that the school lunch as provided by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was an essential feature of Boston high schools that should be extended rather than curtailed and was by no means to be given up. They declared that such service was an advance step.

Miss Daisy B. Treen, director of the school lunch service, described the central plant as being merely a perfectly clean kitchen with up-to-date equipment for the work. "There is no poetry about the place," she said. "It is a place of steel, concrete, refrigerators, rayon-mixers, and the like."

Miss Margaret McGill, president of the union, stated the financial facts. She said that putting up the price of the school lunches would not solve the problem.

## CHICAGO HOST TO A. A. A. CLUBS

1926-27 Platform and Election of Officers to Be June 7 and 8

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—Election of officers and the formulation of a platform for 1926-27 will be the important features of the annual convention of the 800 clubs and associations affiliated with the National Automobile Association to be held in Chicago, June 7 and 8, it is announced at headquarters here. The Chicago Motor Club will be host.

President of the convention proper, the various boards of the association will meet, including the good roads board, the national touring board and the legislative board. Besides submitting reports on the work of the association and its clubs during the past year, the burden of formulating a platform for 1926 and 1927 will largely devolve on the boards which are in constant touch with every phase of ownership and operation of automobiles, Mr. Henry, the president, declared.

### An Important Convention

"This convention," said Mr. Henry, "will be one of the most important held since the A. A. A. was founded 25 years ago. One reason for this is that the gathering will be more representative of the car owners of the country than any held heretofore. This is due to the fact that 200 motor clubs were organized under the A. A. A. emblem in the last 12 months and close to 200,000 individual members added to the organization.

"It can now be said that with few exceptions every section of the country is co-operating in the work of the organized motorists. Hence the plans of the A. A. A. for the future will have a unity and a solidarity that no one dreamed of a few years ago."

"Motor clubs are becoming vital

## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 10—GASTON DOUMERGUE, the President of the French Republic, has accepted an invitation from King George to visit England next month. He will be accompanied by the Prime Minister. According to the arrangements he will arrive at Buckingham Palace on June 22 and will remain as the guest of the British King until June 25. There will be a state banquet and the visit will be surrounded by all the pomp and ceremony which England has preserved for certain occasions. It is understood that the President will cross the Channel in a French vessel but will be met half-way and escorted by British naval units. All this may seem to be of little consequence but in fact the meeting of the heads of the two countries will have a considerable significance. It may be that the King and the President will exchange no words that in themselves will have importance but the encounter must necessarily be given a symbolic meaning. It will arouse enthusiasm in the two countries and will stimulate their friendship.

### Lack of Professors

There is a real possibility that France will lack professors. A warning note has recently been struck. The prospect of insufficient salaries is driving many Frenchmen who would take up university and scholarly careers into more remunerative professions. The figures which have just been given by Georges Suarez in illustration of this thesis are surprising. Not one of the five university deans receives as much as 40,000 francs in salary (\$1200) per annum. Their German colleagues, it is remarked, earn 60,000 gold marks. But even this payment to the deans is relatively high, for the case of the lecturers and class professors is much worse. The most favored are the professors without chairs who get 26,000 francs. Two of them are members of the Institute. Others according to rank are paid 21,000 or 18,000 francs and the préparateurs have 17,000 and 14,000 francs. As for secondary education, in 1914 the professors of the Paris lycées had salaries varying from 6000 to 8500 francs. In 1926, in spite of the fall of the franc, the salaries have been increased only to 18,000 or 26,000 francs. The highest figure works out at about \$860. This is obviously poor pay and the situation is said to be especially serious in the section of physical sciences. In these conditions the best pupils are drawn toward industry and commerce rather than toward the teaching profession. It is true of physics and chemistry and mathematics, but it is also true of the realm of letters. The desertions are more and more frequent and in general the future of teaching both superior and secondary in France is held to be menaced. Drama and Internationalism

The other day, with the formal opening of the convention of international dramatic and musical critics, at the Galerie Montpensier, under the auspices of the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, the League of Nations of the Theater which was organized by Firmin Gémier, the French actor, may be regarded as

public utilities and car owners everywhere are finding that only through joining them and supporting them will they be in a position to make their wishes effective and to protect their individual interests."

Mr. Henry said that next to the development of safety measures, the problem of the moment so far as the car owners is concerned is the need for clarification of the field and the incidence of motor vehicle taxation. "One need only glance at the map of motor vehicle taxation recently compiled by A. A. A. national headquarters to realize the threat to the car owners in the rising curve of special taxation from year to year," he said. "The Government has reduced the war excise tax on motor vehicles. But reduction is not enough.

### Want Government Out of Field

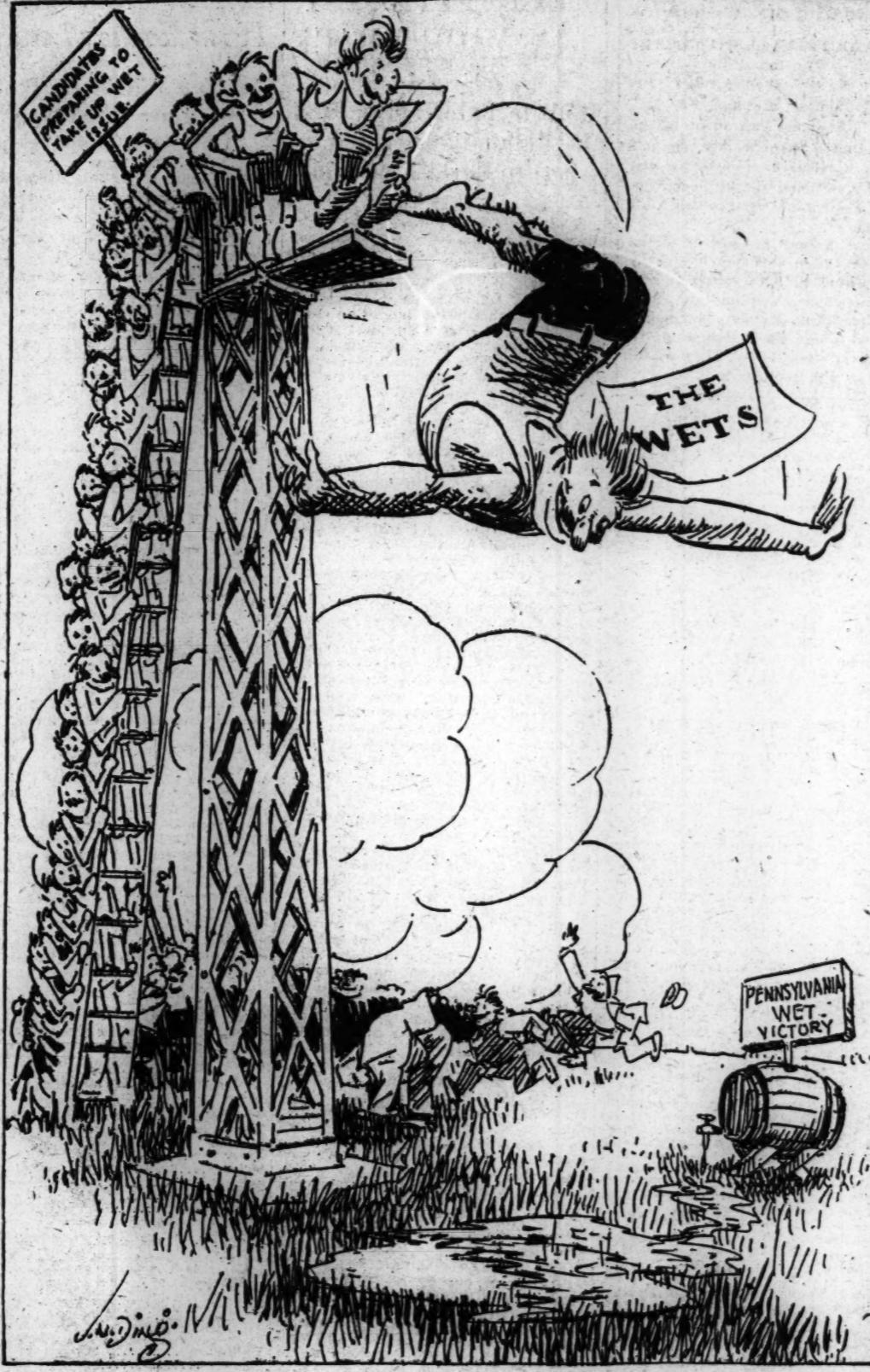
"The Government should get out of the field altogether and the first tax adjustment made by Congress should aim at relieving the car owners of this war burden. At the same time, an effort should be made to secure some degree of national accord on the taxes that the states and the municipalities are to levy. This is the only way of stopping the pyramiding of special taxes out of all proportion to the increase in automobile registration."

"With the passing of the Hoover conference into history, a large part of the work of carrying out a safety program will devolve on the organized motorist. The A. A. A. was an organization member of the Hoover conference, and there is every certainty that its member clubs will fall into line with its plans both as regards safety and the development of uniform traffic laws for the country as a whole."

The national motoring body will take steps to strengthen its legislative board, "in order that we may be in a better position to meet any untoward tendencies that may develop during the meetings of a great many state legislatures in 1927."

The convention will elect the president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an executive committee, and 21 new members of the board of directors.

## LOOK OUT, BOYS! IT'S SOMETIMES DANGEROUS TO JUMP AT CONCLUSIONS



© 1926 New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy New York Herald Tribune

launched. The league will meet annually in Paris during the months of May and June, and dramatists, actors, scene designers, directors and so forth, will attend the meetings. M. Gémier desires that each national committee should publish a monthly bulletin of the work done in each section, and this bulletin should be sent to the international committee which will then discuss the broad question interesting all countries. It is proposed that an international festival should be promoted each year and outstanding plays in each language should be mounted and played by the original producers. M. Gémier has the scheme very much at heart and has made long tours as far as to America and to England, Germany and central European countries, for the purpose of furthering his project, which is designed to bring about cooperation between theater workers all over the world. The aim of the theater, he says, is to instruct as well as to amuse, and the instruction it has to offer should tend toward the friendship of nations and international peace. Each country may send a number of delegates to the congress representing their national union but the national unions will work separately. These first meetings are meant to assist in putting the organization on a sound footing. Subsections will be set up to deal with such subjects as decor, direction, lighting, architecture, machinery, history, criticism, publicity, conservatories, and the social and legal problems which are involved in any comprehensive study of the rôle of the theater. There were present in Paris during the deliberations a number of American dramatic critics. Voluntary Gifts

Despite skepticism the voluntary subscription that has been opened in France is making excellent progress. It would be wrong to expect immense sums but the movement, quite apart from its actual financial results, makes for the restoration of confidence and that is a very important factor. The appeal to the country by the national committee of which Marshal Joffre is president, is eloquent enough. It is observed that France is burdened by a debt it was obliged to contract to defend its institutions and afterward to repair its ruins. The balancing of the budget is not sufficient. The national debt in all its forms must be steadily reduced so as to avert the danger of excessive taxation which would be detrimental to national industry and also to avert the danger of inflation which would inevitably cause a further depreciation of the franc and a further increase in the cost of living. Therefore the redemption of the national debt is one of the essential conditions of financial recovery.

The document goes on to state that all subscriptions will be handed over in their entirety to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations which will transfer them exclusively to the independent sinking fund. No portion of the moneys will be diverted to any other purpose. The Government gives definite pledges on this point. The voluntary contribution is stated to be a duty of every citizen. Through it the liberation of the franc will begin. Just as France was victorious in the struggle against the invader it will be victorious in the battle for

the defense of its credit, showing the same tenacity and the same readiness for sacrifice. Marshal Joffre has issued an ordre du jour which recalls that which he issued at the Battle of the Marne. It is couched in similar terms. The voluntary subscription, though it will hardly be sufficient in itself, constitutes a good beginning and perhaps the day is not far off when the Government will decide to stabilize the franc—that is to say, to give it a definite value in gold. To this end it will probably be necessary to have guarantees of American and British backing, though the credits will not actually have to be used.

### Conversations With Italy

The attention that has been attracted by the visit of Louis Barthou to Italy is justified, for it is impossible to look upon M. Barthou as a private person voyaging for merely private purposes. His interviews with the Italian notabilities will, it is hoped, pave the way to a better understanding. Italy has displayed remarkable initiative in its diplomacy of late. It would be possible to

deprecate some of its activities but it is not possible to ignore them. The French are strongly inclined to enter into fruitful conversations and no better emissary could have been chosen to prepare the way than M. Barthou. In this connection one may note that Camille Barrère, who for many years was the French Ambassador in Rome and who laid the foundation of the Franco-Italian friendship, whose value was realized when the Great War came, has been unanimously elected to a vacant chair in the Académie des Sciences. M. Barrère was only recently recalled after a distinguished career which began in 1880. After serving his country in Germany and Switzerland for a few years he was sent to Italy and there acquired a remarkable influence. It was owing to this influence that Italy at first remained neutral and later joined the Allies.

PASADENA PLAYERS ARE ACTIVE

PASADENA, Calif., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Pasadena Community Players, one of the leading groups of non-professional acting

ors in America, have completed their first year in their new \$300,000 playhouse, which was dedicated on the night of May 18, 1925. During the past year 31 plays have been produced on a strictly non-professional basis under the direction of Gilmore Brown and his associates. Of these plays, seven were presented for the first time on any stage and 13 others were given their first western productions.

### CHANNEL ACTION SOUGHT

ONANCOCK, Va., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The newly-organized Eastern Shore of Virginia Chamber of Commerce and the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association have joined in the appeal to the United States Army Reviewing Board for the speedy completion of the "inside channel" project from Delaware Bay to Chincoteague Harbor.



## A Millionaire's Trip at \$11.37 per day

including first cabin accommodations, meals and transportation Round the World • • 22 ports in 14 countries.

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Take the trip you have always hoped some day to enjoy. For now its cost has been reduced to a figure that is little if any more than you spend at home.

See 22 ports during the ship's stay at each. Or stopover where you choose for two weeks or longer, continuing on another ship exactly like the one on which you started.

Magnificent liners, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Large outside rooms. Spacious decks one enclosed in glass. A world-famous cuisine. A personal service.

Sailings fortnightly from Boston and New York (every Saturday from San Francisco).

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We have 175 fitters here. Every one is especially trained to help you in selecting comfortable and attractive shoes.

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OFFERS YOU YOUR GREATEST OPPORTUNITY!  
Now is the time to get busy. It will be your gain to write for all the details. Send back your resume. All down and ready. Mr. John A. Seabow.

GALION, OHIO

## AMERICANS GET POLISH MINES

Control Is at Length Acquired of Valuable Zinc and Coal Properties

BRESLAU, Germany, May 22 (AP)

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company and W. A. Harriman & Co., bankers, both American concerns, have acquired control of the Polish holdings of George von Giesche's heirs. The negotiations which have been going on since last November have been satisfactorily concluded.

The Von Giesche concern controls 10 per cent of the world's zinc production, owns some of the finest coal mines in Germany, besides lead and silver smelting works, brick factories and porcelain works, three basalt quarries, artificial silk and sulphuric acid factories, and holds title to some 10,000 acres of agricultural land and 7000 acres of forest. It also owns a bank.

No exact estimate of the company's value was made until 1913, when for taxation purposes the Von Giesche valued their possessions at 300,000,000 marks. It was the highest valuation of any undertaking in Germany, not excepting the Krupps.

When the World War broke out the concern bought German war bonds for 400,000,000 gold marks, or more than any other German concern or individual. When Germany lost the war Upper Silesia was lopped off. Four-fifths of the Von Giesche possessions are now under the Polish flag. This created difficulties for a time and was ended by ardent German Nationalists.

In the inflation period which followed, the 100,000,000 marks invested in war loans became almost worthless, the cash reserves melted away, and the von Giesche had to go borrowing.

Negotiations were opened with the Anaconda and Harriman interests, which led to a proposal for the formation of an American corporation to acquire all the Von Giesche property in Poland. The proposal was heartily welcomed by the Polish Government.

The shareholders last November

approved the proposition, but it took six additional months before the intricate legal, financial, political and administrative problems could be straightened out and the American option converted into permanent acquisition.

At the request of the Prussian State Government, the Harriman-Anaconda representatives approached the Polish Government and asked that acquisition of the Polish part of the concern would not mean interference with the ore exploitation operations of the Von Giesche properties in Germany.

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presents the vagabond shape banded with grosgrain ribbon. The flexible brim may be turned up in the back or down all around, \$12.75



### The White Felt Hat After Agnes

presents the new wide brim bound with grosgrain ribbon and crown draped with a colorful hand-painted kerchief . . . . . \$17.50



### The White Felt Hat From Vienna

presents a high crown trimmed with motif of point Beauvais in colors to harmonize with the vivid facing . . . . . \$13.50

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WASHINGTON IS  
BEST IN SINGLESMissouri Valley Tennis  
Tournament Gets Very  
Good Start

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22 (Special)—Washington University of St. Louis had the advantage in the singles in the running for the Missouri Valley Conference tennis title yesterday with Herbert Weinstock, special student at Washington University and C. S. Sigloff '28 in the semi-finals, while J. T. Smith '29, another Washington metronome meets V. M. Rogers '27 of University of Kansas in a third-round tie.

MICHIGAN WINS ON A  
NINTH INNING RALLY

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 22 (Special)—Washington University of St. Louis had the advantage in the singles in the running for the Missouri Valley Conference tennis title yesterday with Herbert Weinstock, special student at Washington University and C. S. Sigloff '28 in the semi-finals, while J. T. Smith '29, another Washington metronome meets V. M. Rogers '27 of University of Kansas in a third-round tie.

In the doubles the 1925 champions, R. F. Brandenburg '26 and Capt. Fred Royer '27, University of Oklahoma, earned the right to meet G. H. Strubbe and A. C. Clutter, University of Grinnell College. The summary:

## SINGLES

First Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated J. K. Gustafson, Washington University, 6-3, 6-2; C. E. Clutter, University of Missouri, defeated E. D. Lehmacher, University of Nebraska, 6-3, 6-2.

R. F. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated P. A. Shoemaker, Iowa State College, 6-3, 6-1.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-4, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated Curtis Gabbert, 6-3, 6-2.

J. T. Smith, Washington University, defeated P. A. Shoemaker, Iowa State College, 6-2, 6-0.

Evans, University of Oklahoma, defeated Evans, Iowa State College, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-1.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated W. S. Sunderman, University of Nebraska, 6-3, 6-1.

J. T. Smith, Washington University, defeated W. R. Haunman, University of Missouri, 6-3, 6-2.

C. E. Clutter, University of Kansas, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Second Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

A. C. Niclouet, Grinnell College, defeated Robertson, Iowa State College, 6-4, 6-1.

C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Third Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Fourth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Fifth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Sixth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Seventh Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Eighth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Ninth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Tenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Eleventh Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twelfth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Thirteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Fourteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Fifteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Sixteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Seventeenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Eighteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Nineteenth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twentieth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-first Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-second Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-third Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-fourth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-fifth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-sixth Round

Fred Royer, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. J. Campbell, University of Kansas, 6-1, 6-2.

H. G. Brandenburg, University of Oklahoma, defeated F. C. Conklin, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Sigloff, Washington University, defeated A. M. College, 6-3, 6-2.

J. G. Hoag, University of Oklahoma, defeated C. L. Everett, Drake University, 6-4, 6-1.

Twenty-seventh Round

# Music News of the World

## A Remarkable Victorian

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 4 Bach, Brahms, and Wagner—shocked Joachim, by the way, to whom it was a sort of sacrilege that Brahms and Wagner should be admired by one and the same person. But although English criticism proclaims the Englishness of Parry, one remembers Shaw's remark about Trotter in "Fanny's First Play": "He's thoroughly English: never happy except when he's in Paris." Parry was perhaps never altogether aesthetically happy except when he was in Germany. Even the more Latin genius of Mozart left him rather lukewarm.

"It is generally admitted, apart from his genius as a composer, that Hubert Parry rendered great services to his art by his work as a teacher and historian; by raising the status of the professional musician; by breaking down the last of the social barriers which excluded that calling from associating with the 'governing classes' except on a semi-menial footing; by his consistent pursuit of the highest aims; by his unfailing encouragement of the younger generation."

"But the force of his example and the range of his influence were all the greater because, more than any other musician of his time, he touched life and letters at so many points—as an athlete and lover of all games, an expert and fearless yachtsman, a country gentleman, landlord and magistrate, student of natural history and philosophy, an omnivorous reader of literature, ancient and modern, English and foreign."

### Age of Romantic Materialism

Lord Byron, who was himself perhaps not always to be believed or trusted, adjures one to believe an epitaph, or any other thing that's false, before one trusts in critics. But although many may at once deny Parry's genius as a composer most people will agree that, for the greater part, Mr. Graves' epitaphic paragraphs unroll a just record of a very remarkable man.

The Victorian age, one of its chroniclers has said, was the age of romantic materialism, nowhere more romantic than in the sphere of avowed morals and nowhere more material than in its imaginative ideals. The typical church or chapel congregation was even at the time described as one "which would be equally horrified at hearing Christianity doubted or at seeing it practiced." This peculiar Victorian amalgam of romantic materialism and concrete idealism was faithfully reflected in the music, art and literature of the period, and explains much that today would otherwise seem inexplicable in the art criticism of John Ruskin, the painting of G. F. Watts, or the novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward. These were the days of furious discussion on the relation of morals to art. A popular clergyman wrote a popular book on "Music and Morals." Music, in fact, became a sort of moral mission. Sweet were the Victorian uses of artistic adversity. Our great-grandfathers found sentient tongues in trees, instruction books in drawing-room ballads, sermons in stony canatas, and morals in everything.

### Spencerian Idealism

In Parry's music there is the rather flat-footed idealism one finds in much of his literary work. His idealism, like that of other notable Victorians, was largely inspired and shaped by the theories of Herbert Spencer, of whom he was a friend and student. And the present writer can never think of the gold-mahogany millenniums projected by the Victorians without recalling that heavenly dream in Mr. Charles Chaplin's film, "The Kid," with its angels arrayed in bowler hats—crown derbies—and real feathers. Mr. Graves says that to Parry music was a means of enhancing high emotions and aspirations. This is precisely what was wrong with so many Victorian artists and musicians. Instead of striving for artistic and musical truth they were content to rest on their morals.

Hubert Parry was vigorous enough mentally to shoo off many of the outer skins of the Victorianism in which he was born and bred, but in spite of a natural catholicity of taste he remained a musical Victorian to the end. Like other young English musicians of his time he began by sowing Mendelssohnian wild oats. England was then a musical colony of Germany and its composers wrote with a marked guttural accent. A famous wit complained of a baroness whom he was supposed to have taken down to dinner that, though charming in every other respect, she insisted on discussing music as if it were actually written in the German language, and he went on to remark, "Now, whatever music sounds like, I am glad to say that it does not sound in the smallest degree like German." Of course, this fact did not hinder English Victorian music from sounding in the greatest degree like German music.

### Under German Influence

Parry's early devotion to Mendelssohn naturally suffered a rapid diminuendo when he discovered

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9:15 A.M. Lv. New York Ar. 7:45 P.M.  
11:38 A.M. Lv. W. Philadelphia Ar. 5:34 P.M.  
1:43 P.M. Lv. Baltimore Ar. 3:20 P.M.  
3:05 P.M. Lv. Washington Ar. 1:55 P.M.  
6:20 P.M. Lv. Richmond Ar. 10:40 A.M.  
6:58 P.M. Lv. Petersburg Ar. 10:00 A.M.  
4:00 A.M. Ar. Columbia Lv. 1:05 A.M.  
8:00 A.M. Ar. Savannah Lv. 8:55 P.M.  
12:15 P.M. Ar. Jacksonville Lv. 4:50 P.M.  
7:25 P.M. Ar. Tampa Lv. 10:10 A.M.  
8:46 P.M. Ar. Clearwater Lv. 8:48 A.M.  
9:40 A.M. Ar. St. Petersburg Lv. 8:00 A.M.  
7:01 P.M. Ar. Winter Haven Lv. 10:40 A.M.  
8:24 P.M. Ar. Lakeland Lv. 9:40 A.M.  
8:30 P.M. Ar. Sebring Lv. 8:45 A.M.  
6:30 P.M. Ar. Plant City Lv. 10:55 A.M.  
8:27 P.M. Ar. Palmetto Lv. 8:49 A.M.  
8:54 P.M. Ar. Bradenton Lv. 8:22 A.M.  
9:20 P.M. Ar. Sarasota Lv. 7:50 A.M.

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9:20 P.M. Ar. Sarasota Lv. 7:50 A.M.

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## The Unimportance of Fame

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 19  
M ALICE underlay a trick of program-making which Oscar Ziegler perpetrated on a Town Hall audience last fall, so he confessed to me today. He wanted to show, he said, the unimportance of fame. The surprise which he contrived bore no hint of reproach at the time; nor does it now, for that matter. Its simplicity quite disarms suspicion. What Mr. Ziegler did, was to present the work of the modernist, Honegger, entitled "Seven Short Pieces," as 14 short pieces, introducing each Honegger study with something in not unlike form by an old master. Thus the writing of an acclaimed composer of the twentieth century was placed in comparison with that of seven men whose periods fell variously in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the representatives of the early schools (with Beethoven's sonata Opus III of Beethoven) to attempt to present that, he told me, required all the daring he possessed.

"With Opus III," said he, "technique was the least part of the difficulty. The main thing was the grasp. The sonata demands a player of maturity. From the musical and technical standpoint it is one of the hardest things in the world for an artist to hold off. That is the answer everybody must give. It is the quintessence of the composer's thought; not contradicting the message of the other sonatas, but speaking in clearer, purer and more genial terms and accomplishing a larger purpose. Here you have summed up and completed what in itself is but partially stated. Here you have a finished portrait, which shows not a new man, but the whole man. I will grant that the "Appassionata" Sonata is more human; but I find also more external and more specifically pictorial. The Opus III is philosophical, even transcendental; but it is at the same time, to my mind, one of the most spontaneous revelations Beethoven gave of himself."

**Bach for Ending**  
The malice might have proved less pungent, too, had not Mr. Ziegler returned to seriousness at the close of his program, presenting the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue of Bach. For my part, I told him I regarded the work as a poor choice, because it is so much played at recitals.

"You may find objection," said he, "to the fugue; but you can hold nothing, I am sure, against the fantasy. I myself consider the

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fantasy of so much more account than the fugue that I think it may be played alone. I have so played it before private audiences. The fantasy has a greater significance than an introduction or a prelude. Even Busoni, I believe, consented to that view. The fantasy is a vast improvisation. There can be found fugues in the 'Well-Tempered Clavichord' that disclose greater dramatic strength. The fantasy is one of those works which look backward and forward. It is a résumé of all music. Nevertheless, it is but a sketch of Bach's idea. Look at the editions of Liszt, Billow and Röntgen. The fantasy looks like a different thing in each case. Which indicates the rich possibilities of expression and the inviting opportunities for interpretation."

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, April 27

REFRESHING indication of a growing musical culture is the passing of the virtuoso. The term "virtuoso," in the sense with which we have come to invest it, is almost the opposite of "artist." The latter implies, in its highest sense, all the qualities of the former—dexterity, assurance, brilliancy and flawless command of technical requirements—but also infinitely more. The gift, for instance, to perceive—and to reproduce in performance—the mood in which the particular piece was conceived, with that vague and elusive quality

## Fifty Years a Chorus-Master

Sheffield, Eng., May 7

Special Correspondence

H ENRY COWARD, were it not for certain obvious limitations, would probably never have achieved fame. It was not only lack of opportunity but also lack of ability that made the future "master chorus-master" of England only half learned to play the flute and fiddle and prevented his ever becoming a master of the orchestra. Had he acquired a moderate mastery over any of these he probably would have become musical director of one of the many small theaters where unsatisfactory music is employed to fill in the gaps of inferior drama. As it was both his impulses and his restrictions turned him toward the chorus, the bigger the chorus the better, as the ground on which his talents could fructify. And the fruit they have borne in that ground has seldom been short of the hundredfold.

One speaks of Coward as having been a chorus-master for 50 years;

but, as a matter of fact, he had been preparing for his life work before that by teaching and conducting smaller choirs, and it is nearly 60 years since first conducted a public concert, the work being Romberg's "Lay of the Bell." He was then a working cutter, and he became later in rapid succession a pupil-teacher, the head of a quite considerable lower school, and eventually of a "higher grade" school, which last post allowed him to study his own subject thoroughly.

The Sheffield Musical Union

In this he was, with several

of his friends, formed a "Tonic Solfa

Association" with the object of in

roducing the then newly devised

Curwen system, and from this sprang

directly the Sheffield Musical Union.

One great reason for his success with this society was that Coward was very susceptible to criticism—in the right way. When a critic pointed out that his choir sang only with methodical precision he immediately pondered the question of how to refute the criticism by changing the fact. He must put "fire" into the music, and no one was better able to do it. Freedom and originality of manner make Dr. Coward and his choir, of which the chief is still that which is this year keeping its golden jubilee, vital and alive to every point of the music and capable as well as eager in achieving what they set out to do.

It is perhaps unfortunate that Dr.

Coward has allowed the name of

"The Sheffield Choir" to be used as

an advertising tag. Under this name various "scratch" choirs, gathered

from the Sheffield Musical Union,

the Sheffield festival choruses of

various years (all temporary cho

ruses) and his societies in Leeds,

Derby, Preston and other cities in

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## THE HOME-FORUM

## Some Interesting Articles That I Have Not Yet Read

IN MY study—so called by pleasant custom and domestic courtesy—there is a hook from which depends a stout metal clip holding in its clenched jaws an accumulation of newspaper pages each of which contains a presumably interesting article that I have promised myself sooner or later to read. A well-known and much admired metropolitan journal, with a Brobdingnagian Sunday edition which happily reaches me by mail one day late, and only inundates my so-called study on Monday evening, contributes largely to this accumulation, which every now and then exceeds the capacity of the clip, and is thinned out by discarding such pages as I am then certain I shall never have time to read. These are added to a newspaper stack in the cellar which in due season will be helpfully carried away by a soldier of the Salvation Army, and what the army does with them I do not know. This hook, for example, I have added to the weight on my hook a long article about the historic causes leading to the general strike in England, another about the new world of achievement that has been opened to man by the radio, an article about the rediscovered temples of the Mayas, another about a new play by a Russian dramatist, and others that I will not fill further space by enumerating.

I commend this system to anybody who feels swamped by the newspaper. It gives the accumulator a satisfying sense of "keeping up"; it exercises the faculty of intelligent selection, establishes order where otherwise seems to be chaos, and, if only by the passage of time before there is, no longer room for more articles between the strong jaws of the clip, softens regret for not being able to read this, that, or the other article which has to be weeded out and put down cellar for the soldier. Often, indeed, such articles seem comfortably less to demand reading than they did a month or so earlier. And now and then, splendidly justifying the system, one of the articles actually gets read.

The phrase, "Liberty of the Press," was a later slogan. In 1763 Editor John Wilkes saw the interior of London Tower for adverse criticism of a speech from the Throne; and in 1811 Editor Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for adverse criticism of the Prince Regent, who liked it little to read that "he had just closed half a century without a single claim in the gratitude of his subjects for the respect of posterity." But by that time imprisoning editors served chiefly to advance the day when Carlyle would say in "Sartor Resartus" that "the Journalists are now the true Kings and Clergy; henceforth Historians, unless they are fools, must write not of Bourbon Dynasties, and Tudors and Hapsburgs; but of Stamped Broadsheet Dynasties, and quite new successive Names according as this or that Able Editor, or Combination of Able Editors, gains the world's ear." Able as they were, they had not even imagined weekly editions capable of being unfolded and scattered, section by section, until the floor is covered, and the intelligent reader sits ankle deep in his newspaper. I wonder what Carlyle would think and say about that.

But I digress. Starting from my useful hook, it was not at all my intention to contemplate the past history of newspapers, but to make myself over so perplexly induced by their present gaudy proportions and bewildering variety. I would write (though I) such an essay as might reasonably be called, "Some Interesting Articles That I Have Not Yet Read," touching lightly upon a single phase of the reader's problem in a time, in all departments of literature, more is printed than one would like to read than one can possibly find time to read.

It is not an astonishing thing that there is so much to read, and that so much is a considerable part of it, seen for this reason or that, to demand reading. Never before has the individual reader been under compulsion, though the compulsion is somewhat fictitious, of an intelligent interest in so much of the planet on which he lives; and, for that matter, in the universe of which his planet is a part; and, in addition, in the mystery of his own relationship to that universe, which of course includes his neighbors either across the street or in China. And never before has he been so constantly confronted with opportunity optimistically to inform himself on these matters of intelligent concern of admirable curiosity. It was not always like this.

Once upon a time kings, ministers, or perchance a wealthy nobleman, curious to know what was doing in distant places, employed correspond-

ents who wrote the news with a quill pen and forwarded it by messenger, thus beginning for the royal, ministerial, or noble eye, what grew in time to be the more public "news-letter," and kept on growing to become such a newspaper as supplies my hook. I have seen it stated that one Nathaniel Butter issued in 1611 a "News-letter from Spain," for which is claimed the historical distinction of having been the first British newspaper. Hurrah, say I, for Editor Butter! Other small papers followed, publications of what we would now call propaganda, for their purpose was chiefly political. These had brief, bustling careers, vigorously supporting the party in power, and being vigorously suppressed when another party came in.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## What Irak Needs

The Heart of the Middle East, by Richard Coke. New York: Frankfurter, Inc. \$5.

**T**HIS is a book to read and that is, if one is interested in Babylon and Nineveh, Bagdad and Mosul, Assyrian, Persian, Roman, Ottoman, and Anglo-Saxon civilizations, the Abbasids and the Wahabis, Marco Polo and Sir Percy Cox, Suleiman the Magnificent and King Feisal, the twelfth point of Woodrow Wilson's *Anabasis*, and the British mandate, and that is the reading place among the 2,700,000 Moslems, the 500,000 Jews, the 80,000 Christians, and the 40,000 other inhabitants of the land stretching from Persia to Syria and the Syrian desert, from the mountains of Kurdistan to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, popularly called Mesopotamia, officially designated Al Irak.

The book is a mine of information bearing on a region of the earth as heavily stocked with international gunpowder as China and the Balkans. The historical background is sketched briefly, but sufficiently to show its connection with current conditions. For example, the author follows at some length the influence of Persian mysticism on the more practical and dogmatic thought of the Simon pure Arab, resulting in the Mesopotamian Shahs, who constitute 50 per cent of the population. The Sunnis, the Puritans of Islam, now aggressively inspired by the militant Ibn Saud of Arabia proper, represent the second strong party. The division is sharp. This makes the task of administration exceedingly difficult, since religion is the dominating force in every community.

## An Awakened Arabia

Speaking of Ibn Saud, according to Mr. Coke his military successes, including those in the Hejaz, are additional proof of an awakened Islam, especially an awakened Arabia. The roused Muhammadan world is a big and permanent factor with which the West will have to reckon from this time on. The East possesses a lively consciousness of its unity and is brim full of the mood of the offensive. Whence will come its leadership? Possibly Turkey, more likely Arabia. The Arab is practical. He sees with his eyes, not with his nostrils. More somber, he has to be shown, but he does not have to be shown the second time. Given the opportunity of instruction, he makes a first-class mechanician. He takes to modern inventions, but these do not revolutionize him, the man, the Arab, the Muhammadan. "An Arab merchant writing on an American portable typewriter is still an Arab and not an American." "An Arab is one of the few people who can look dignified in a Ford car . . . This dignity is the outward and visible sign of a spiritual pulse, and the result of a perfect conviction that the ways of the fathers, handed down for generations, are still the best ways."

## Importance of Irak

Territorially, Irak is insignificant. Historically and in the present political world it occupies a large space. Attention is called to subjects ranging from the "mixtures of races" and "Gypsies" to the "first democrat" and the "first Communist." The Crusades paved the way for the conquering Turks. The real sheik is a far call from the movie figure. The weakness of the mandate system lies in the fact that the power that assumes the responsibility naturally insists on control, while the mandated country, moved by revived nationalism, desires to retain its hold on the administration. If an Arab renaissance is really a potentiality of the immediate future, its coming will be due to the strength and coherence of the Akhwan movement, Ibn Saud's society of the "Brethren."

The Englishman is the super-pioneer colonist and administrator, the Frenchman his superior in cultural penetration and influence. The recent arrival of the American on the field adds to the interest. "The commission of inquiry into the Armenian atrocities (1895) included English, French and Russian officers, but no German." A tragic blunder!

## Parson Woodforde Again

The Diary of a Country Parson: The Rev. James Woodforde, Vol. II, 1782-1807. Edited by J. M. Beresford. Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. New York: University Press, American Branch. \$4.25.

THOSE who have read the first volume of James Woodforde's diary will not need to be introduced to that pleasant country parson and the uneventful yet busy life that he lived in the heart of the Norfolk countryside toward the end of the eighteenth century. The present volume gives fuller extracts than the first, and presents a full picture of the years 1782 to 1787.

The history books, that survey events and persons from the detached eminence of a later age, noting only what they consider matters of importance and prepossessed with their own theses, do not give half so valuable nor so true an impression of a period as does a book such as this, wherein is set down at first hand the everyday life of an ordinary citizen. It is, moreover, a pleasant fancy to be able to live, just for a week, in each of the centuries behind us; and Parson Woodforde, just because he sets down the common matters of meals eaten and bills paid and visitors received and gossip and excursions and amanities as each occurred, day by day, enables us to live at least one of our weeks in eighteenth century England. For though the volume deals with several years, they are, in effect, and in retrospect, a week repeated.

It is not an epoch-making week, but by no means a dull one: we conduct our services, and note how bad weather thins the congregation; dine (at 2 or 3 o'clock) in turn with one or other of the few or six friends who make up our dining circle, eating huge dinners, and after dinner arranging new and after-dinner playing cards, and gifts from the Squire and his wife, who are servants, their yearly wages, a list starting at "To

The amazingly successful handling of the Waqaf properties (sacred bequests), the remarkable improvement of conditions, testify eloquently to British business and professional efficiency. "For the first time in 700 years the children of Irak are now offered the rudiments of an ordinary education."

That the West will ever conquer completely the East is unthinkable, but Great Britain's international position and service are unique and her influence has become so inextricably mixed with the other threads of middle Eastern life that the middle East could not continue to exist, in anything like its present form, without her.

Not much of a case can be made out for Irak as a natural national unit. It is a mechanically built state. The nearest approach to national feeling is in its religion and the boundaries of this religion are fixed far beyond the frontiers of Irak. It becomes increasingly clear that what Irak needs for its future peace and prosperity is just what every racial group of the middle East needs, what all the peoples of the Balkans and elsewhere need, namely, an overwhelming tolerance, good will and friendly co-operation.

## Whaling Days

Whaling the Whale, by John A. Cook. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

THE romance of seafaring days when there was little steam and no wireless grows as the old sailing vessels drop off and the steamers and motor-ships take their place on the seven seas. The Bark Wanderer—of which the author of the present book was one of the owners—and the Charles W. Morgan were the last of the old square-rigged whalers.

There are still seamen's havens in New England seacoast towns where whalers meet and relive the days when the fleets went up into the Arctic Ocean for several years at a time, when there was a freemasonry among all boating men that has been lost today in the heavy ocean traffic.

There could have been no better qualified person than Mr. Cook to write such a volume as this on the lost art of whaling—he had only been given a little help of the professional writer. Most of the material has been taken from the log-books of the captain. In many instances the verbs have been left in the present tense, thereby giving a note of authenticity. But the material throughout has too much sameness. Had it all been sorted out and a series of chapters devoted to the subject there would have been no repeating and it would have been easier reading.

But it would take more than the mere art of telling to spoil the tale. It is a vivid and thrilling account of the adventures of a captain in the Arctic. Captain Cook is a Cape Codder, therefore by birth fitted to become a master of the whaling industry. He has the added advantage in writing such a book—of being obviously truthful and not coloring his material to make it seem more glamorous. In his 48 years at sea he met many grim adventures. And yet he passed it all off as something quite matter-of-fact, something that a whaling captain rather counts on during his voyages.

The colorfulness of the old sea days cannot be lost while there are some of the old-school captains to tell of their adventurous lives. And in these days of efficiency and comfort and safe routine there is a great deal missed. One way to get a taste of the men who have lived adventurous lives have to tell. "Pursuing the Whale" is more than a book, it is a legend out of the past, something to share us a bit in spite of the rush of success of the day.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Topsy Turvy Tales, by Mildred Batchelder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Stories for Junior High Schools, Stories for Junior High Schools, edited by William Raber. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 92 cents a volume.

The Paris That Is Paris, by Watson White. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

Poetry for Junior High Schools, edited by Elsie Leiberman. (2 vols.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 92 cents a volume.

Telling on the Trout, by Edward Ringwood Hewitt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Florida, by Kenneth L. Roberts. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

Music Education in America, by Archibald T. Davison. New York: Harper & Bros. \$5.

The Commercial Side of Literature, by Michael Joseph. New York: Harper & Bros.

Short Stories for English Courses, edited by Rosa M. R. Mikels. (2 vols.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 80 cents a volume.

Prospects for World Unity, by William Stuart Howe. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company.

The Reclamation, by Edwin Brown. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company.

The Interpreter, by Gertrude Capen Whitney. Boston: The Four Seas Publishing Company. \$2.

Year Book of Poems, 1926, edited by Charles Hammond Gibson. Boston: The American Association.

The Enemy, by Channing Pollock. New York: Brentano's. \$2.

Washington Square, by Henry James. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$1.25.

The Great Adventures, by William Beebe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Face in the Mist, by Homer B. Bruley. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company. \$1.50.

The Lucky Prisoner, Count Cobden-Carey. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

For the King, by Alan Douglas. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$2.

The Speech Arts, by Alice Evelyn Craig. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Saga of a Skycargo, by Fuller Waldo. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$3.

Rio Bravo, by Edwin L. Sabin. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$2.

Heart of Black Papua, by Merlin Moore Taylor. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$3.

The Business of the World Trade, by Alfred Pearce Dennis. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.

The Lure of English Cathedrals, by Frances M. Goestling. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Madrap, by Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

Jorgensen, by Tristram Tupper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Natural Laws and Human Hopes, by M. Otto. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

The Way to Keep Him, by Arthur Murphy. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. 35 cents.

45th Thousand

## Placing Modern Conductors

Der Dirigent im XX Jahrhundert, von Adolf Weissmann. Berlin: Propyläen-Verlag.

BOOK worth reading and an interesting book is "The Conductor in the Twentieth Century," by Adolf Weissmann, one of the most far-seeing and intelligent among present-day German music critics.

This volume of some 200 pages, adorned with numerous pictures of famous conductors, contains a wealth of noteworthy information. The one reproach to which it lays itself open is that while it has a table of contents of pictures and literary sources,

ica. No, Felix Mottl did not even take part in the rehearsals for the New York "Parsifal" of 1913; the whole responsibility rested on the shoulders of Alfred Hertz.

## A New Era

With Bülow we stand on the threshold of a new era, and now Weissmann allows the most important modern conductors to pass in review before us. There is Gustav Mahler, that complicated character who labored so honestly and enthusiastically over his task. Next comes Richard Strauss, whom Weissmann

berg with Mahler with regard to the will for technical perfection, the urge toward making a work as comprehensible as possible; but in the case of the former the conductor's will power is placed at the service of a keen intellect. Bruno Walter, for Weissmann, is the sole Mahler disciple in a more literal sense of the word, who in his capacity as a concert conductor, aside from his master, serves Mozart above all others. Otto Klemperer, he declares, is "without pose, superior, yet endowed with an insistent temperament."

Wilhelm Furtwängler he finds un-sentimental, altogether an "I-music," yet one who has such lofty artistic aims that he wins the confidence of the best. His technique is individual, of grandiosi simplicity of line, yet with virile. He is the "most Teutonic" among the leaders of the younger generation of conductors."

## Monteux and Ansermet

Pierre Monteux and Ernest Ansermet, Mr. Weissmann aptly derives from the Russian ballet, specifically that of Stravinsky. Monteux is a Parisian, intelligent and sensitive, a conductor not measuring up to the requirements of Bach and Beethoven, yet with the faculty of poetically recapturing Debussy;

Ansermet is an outstanding intellectual power, gifted with analytical mastery and uncommon vitality.

Thomas Beecham represents for advances the cause of opera in English yet a conductor who also advances the cause of opera in German, a man of manifold gifts, endowed with propulsive energy.

Of Serge Koussevitzky he says:

"His accomplished mimic art is placed at the service of a very uncommon feeling for tone and dynamics; he carries out his shadings with the completest sureness; he never loses himself, despite all his liveliness and passion. In the case of this man who is the orchestra ex-sicco no shocks are possible."

Weissmann writes captivatingly of Blech, von Schillings, Stedry, Klefle, Fritz Busch, Gustav Brecher, Hermann Abendroth, Siegmund von Hausegger, Max Frieder, Ernst Kunwald, Julius Pruefer, Ferdinand Lovre, Alexander von Zemlinsky, Leopold Stokowski, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Alfred Hertz, Fritz Reiner, Rudolf Ganz and Artur Bodanzky—the last only in his capacity as an operatic conductor, without attention to his 13 years of activity at the head of the Society of Friends of Music.

The great Vienna waltz conductors and the modern reviver of the famous Strauss operettas. Even

Muck is a man of critical keenness before he is an imaginative interpreter.

An art of this type, naturally, has its limitations and is not always capable of the loftiest flights.

Muck's power of conviction and forcefulness, however, for which reason, since 1901, he has been the genuinely qualified conductor of the Bayreuth "Parsifal." As a concert conductor Weissmann calls "Muck the protégé of classic-romantic symphonies."

Baton Becomes the Fashion

And now the conductor's baton becomes the fashion as an aid in conducting, and appears as the symbol of the conductor's release from the task of playing with his orchestra. Spohr, Weber, with his sensitive feeling of rubato, Gaspard Spontini, theatrical conductor of the most marked originality, establish an individual technique of conducting. And the art of concert conducting draws strength from the Beethoven symphony, which found an enthusiastic admirer in Habeneck. And then we have Berlioz, who, as he declares, becomes a conductor only from necessity, because the conductors do not understand his scores and cannot interpret them.

Artur Nikisch, according to Weissmann, is "the perfect conductor, the born romantic personalty" and a romantic lyrical whose performances at the concert always are somewhat suggestive of the improvisatory, because his offerings, again and again, are productive of surprises in effect. It is the art of improvisation strained through a highly developed musicality.

Arturo Toscanini is enthusiastically praised by the author. We

ll quote only the following words:

"This man has all spiritual tension, ever ready to assert his unquestioned right to rule. Once

Toscanini was savage, and even then she glows in him a fire which never turns to ash. The conductor Toscanini is truly one possessed: 'passione' and 'emozione' are the motive

strengths of his art. The chiseling

out of the melos, carried out with an ardor shown by hardly any other man, is his very first object, and the final result of it all is a tone quite unique in its gradation. In 'Tristan' the humanism of this music actually may be grasped in the orchestral dynamics, and its melody, in truth, becomes infinite."

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Weissmann links Willem Mengel-

## A Story of Old Shropshire

Precious Bane, a novel by Mary Webb. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

MARY WEBB'S purpose in writing her new novel is "to con-

jure the wistfulness that is past," to evoke the fragrance of old customs and speech as they existed in Shropshire a hundred years ago. She loves to unearth a bit of folklore, to pursue an obsolescent word to its origin, to listen to the racy speech of the country folk until she has made it her own. Her heart is in her subject and her thought is brimming over with it.

Wilhelm Furtwängler he finds un-

sentimental, altogether an "I-music," yet one who has such lofty artistic aims that he wins the confidence of the best. His technique is individual, of grandiosi simplicity of line, yet with virile.

He is the "most Teutonic" among the leaders of the younger generation of conductors."

## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Little Spanish Girl's Costume of the Sixteenth Century

THE sixteenth century was a magnificent period in respect to dress as in that of general artistic achievement. Spain in that century was at the apex of her wealth, her glory, and her pride, and her grandees and great ladies were apparel, not only rich and costly, but actually sumptuous. The Spanish influence may be traced, largely because of political affiliations, both in Italy and in England, but was less marked in France.

## Art Wrought by Artisans

Part of the glory of the great painters of this period comes not only from their knowledge of anatomy and their ability to portray the human face, but also from the subtle skill with which they reproduced the soft deep tones of velvet, the shimmer of silks, the glitter of gold galloon, the intricate patterns of embroidery, and the airy delicacy of marvelously-wrought lace.

Artists depicted what artisans wrought. It was weavers, embroiderers, metal workers and lace-makers who produced the gorgeous fabrics to deck the great, and it was tailors who cunningly fashioned these fabrics, for in that day men designed and made the costumes for both men and women.

One remembers that amusing scene in "The Taming of the Shrew" where the gallant Petruchio summons a tailor to provide his obstreperous bride with a wardrobe befitting her new estate and then proceeds to discipline the wilful woman by finding fault with everything the tailor offers so that her dreams of magnificent array are all brought to naught.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has recently acquired a Spanish costume which, though made for a child, illustrates the period and country admirably.

## The Embroidery of the Dress

Spain was very famous for the beauty and richness of its embroidery in the sixteenth century, but even so this costume ascribed to the last quarter is exceptionally beautiful in this respect. Curiously enough the character of the embroidery differs on each part of the dress. The long, sweeping redingote, which is of gray satin, has a small all-over pattern. This was first stamped on the surface so as to form a guide for the gold thread which is couched upon it. However, for some reason the gold does not follow the entire pattern. Upon the back of the redingote there is only the stamped design. Perhaps it was never completed, but it suggests the amusing reflection that the child who wore this magnificent dress did so on state occasions when she faced her audience without ever turning round.

The bodice is extremely rich, the design being couched in gold upon satin and embroidered in colored silks in satin stitch. The design is in a bold leaf scroll which suggests the workmanship of the seventeenth century. The museum authorities think it is quite possible that this bodice did not belong originally to the costume, since it is much more worn than the other portions. The satin material had even been patched here and there by bits of silk. Close examination shows, indeed, that some of the patchwork pieces come from the center of the back of the redingote, which makes us wonder again if the little damsel never turned around.

As the picture shows, the skirt is particularly magnificent, being so thickly couched with gold embroidery that doubtless it could "stand alone." We cannot do better than quote the description of it given by Miss Eleanor B. Saxe, assistant-curator in the Department of Textiles at the Museum of Natural History, New York.

"Undeniably the most beautiful and richly-decorated part of the dress is the skirt. Many embroidery silks cover a ground of canvas over which couched gold thread forms an all-over design suggesting the reversed 'C' scroll. Adding richness and character there appears couched upon this a motif common in the Renaissance, in the partly-pruned branch, which in its conventionalized graceful contours is in this case, has the appearance of an initial."

"The hem and the middle of the front of the skirt are embellished by five bands of embroidery in gold and colored silks in a meandering design of conventionalized grape leaves and the pruned branch; the bands being alternated by rows of galloon trimming."

## Detachable Sleeves

Perhaps the most striking feature of the dress is the hanging or open sleeve of the redingote. This is particularly interesting at the present moment when long sleeves are the vogue. In the Middle Ages the sleeve was very commonly planned as a separate article of dress which was tied or pinned on to the shoulder of the tunic or coat. From the beginning of the fourteenth century, these attachable sleeves were often sold separately. The fashion was most convenient since a great lady might have for various occasions sets of sleeves varying in elaboration.

Both in medieval sculpture and in Italian paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries we find many examples of the hanging sleeve. The fashion, however, came to its full glory during the Renaissance. These detachable sleeves were real objects of art in many cases being adorned not only with elaborate patterns of embroidery, as in the present instance, but even with jewels.

One of the most picturesque customs of the days of chivalry was that of the damsel of high degree, when she bestowed her sleeve upon her

favorite knight. In the midst of a tourney, thrilled by the gallantry of her chosen admirer, her emotion found expression in snatching from her shoulder the jeweled bodkin which was painted when the Infanta was apparently about 20 years of age and in which she is wearing a strikingly similar costume, except that the redingote is lacking. In the little girl's dress the neck is high and round, whereas in the Infanta's costume it is opened in front with a slight V, from the sides of which springs one of those marvelous airy lace ruffs with which we are familiar in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art  
A Spanish Costume of the Sixteenth Century Lately Acquired by the  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

## The Easy Way to Can—The Cold-Pack Method

CANNING by the old method was hard work. Three dozen quart jars of fruit or vegetables was a good day's output. But with the modern cold-pack one-process method a woman can easily put up three, or even four times as much in the same number of hours.

The method was worked out by experts, simplified and tested for a number of years before it was made known to the public. Since then other authorities have tried to improve upon it by applying their knowledge of older methods of canning, but so far they have had for their pains only food that spoiled. They are now agreed that if these directions are followed exactly, every jar of produce will keep for years and will be as good when opened as on the day it was canned.

Before the preparation of the fruit is started, cans, tops and rings should be sterilized and ready for use, and the syrup or boiling water made ready to be poured over the fruit or vegetables in the cans. Lack of success is often due to too long an interval between the preparation of the product and its processing, so everything should be made ready, then the fruit quickly prepared for the jars and canned.

**Cold Dip**

This is just what the name implies: a dip into the cold water. The fruit must remain but a moment, be removed at once and allowed to drain before being packed into the jars.

**Packing**

Remove one jar from the hot water and set it into a pan of hot water. Pack the material into the can to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the top; allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in space for corn, peas and lima beans, as these swell in processing. To each quart of vegetables allow 1 teaspoonful of salt. Fill the jar to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of the top with boiling water or syrup, place the rubber on the neck of the jar and half seal. To half seal a jar with a glass cover, put the top wire over the cap but do not fasten it down by pressing the other wire close to the light.

**Processing**

Everything but the fruit must be kept just as hot as possible and each packed jar must be placed in the canner on the rack or in its individual wire basket as soon as it is filled. Have the water in the canner boiling hot and be sure that it comes at least 2 inches over the tops of the jars. When all the jars are in place, bring the water rapidly to a boil again and note the time when it boils vigorously all over the top of the fruit in the jars.

Fruits and vegetables to be canned must be sound and fresh. Products that stand too long before being canned develop "fat-sour."

**Blanching**

Some fruits and nearly all vegetables must be blanched before canning—immersed in boiling water for a required number of minutes, lifted out and drained, then plunged immediately into cold water. By this process the pulp is hardened and shrunk in color in the fruit is set, and the food is made easier to handle.

A wire scalding basket is excellent for this purpose, though many prefer a large square of cheesecloth which has been previously scalded. Selected or packed vegetables or fruit are placed in the basket, the cloth, the four corners are gathered up and twisted to give one a firm hold, then the center of the cloth, contents and all, is dropped into the kettle of boiling water, the corners hanging together off at one

end. For processing fruit, allow 20 minutes for a medium-sized fruit.

**Nu-Shine**

A Scientific Shoe and Leather Dressing. Beautifies Footwear, Restores color, makes old shoes look new. Colors—black, light tan, cordovan, nut brown, neutral, white kid, and white canvas. Fine for putters, handbags, suitcase, and other leather goods.  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. bottle for 25c. If your dealer doesn't have it, send 25c in cash or stamps for trial bottle.

**ALDEN CUSTOM LINERIE**

Send for Free Booklet-M description of Alden Tailored Under-garments—always correct. Sold only through representatives or by direct. We have some territory open for desirable representatives. Write for information.

**ALDEN KNIT MILLS, INC.**  
Watertown, Mass., U. S. A.

**NU-SHINE COMPANY**  
REEDSVILLE, N. C.

Dept. CM-4 Shelbyville, Illinois

STA-RITE HAIR PIN CO.

Dept. CM-4 Shelbyville, Illinois

HRH The Master Cleaner Woodwork

2206

ROLLINS HOSIERY

For Men, Women and Children

## Fish Dishes That Are Different

## Shrimp Patties

MELT  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoonfuls of butter and blend with it the same amount of flour; stir well and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of cream. Simmer slowly and stir till there is a rich white sauce, then add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of shrimps cut into halves. Bring to a boil again and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of nut-meats broken into pieces about the size of a pea. Have patty shells reheated and fill them with the mixture. These cases may be bought or they may be made at home by baking rich pie crust on inverted gem pans.

## Cajun Crab

Blend together  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoonsfuls each of butter and flour, then pour on gradually, while constantly stirring,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of chicken stock, or milk if there is no stock. Bring to a boil again and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of mushrooms caps finely-chopped, 1 cupful of chopped crab meat, the yolks of 2 eggs slightly-beaten and salt and paprika to taste. Bring to a boil again and add 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley and turn the mixture into buttered ramekin dishes or reheated patty shells. Sprinkle with bread crumbs mixed with melted butter and bake to a golden brown in a hot oven.

## Breaded Oysters

Most home cooks who fry oysters dip them first in egg and bread crumbs and in the frying the crumbs come off and leave the oysters most unattractive in appearance. This may be avoided by selecting oysters that have just been opened, flattening them slightly and laying them in fresh milk. Prepare a mixture of equal parts of flour and sifted cracker crumbs, oyster crackers or rich butter crackers are good for this purpose. Dip the oysters one by one, dipping each in the cracker mixture and then let them in the wire frying basket. When the bottom of the basket is covered, let it down into very hot fat and fry the oysters until their cases are golden-brown in color. Drain on brown paper and serve on a hot platter garnished with sprigs of parsley and lemon slices.

## Sardine Rossoles, Norwegian Style

Remove the heads, tails, skin and bones from a can of sardines and mash the fish to a paste. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of sifted bread-crums, the same amount of lemon juice, a pinch of salt and a dash of tabasco sauce. Beat together well and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of cream. Form into balls the size of English walnuts, dip in egg, roll in bread-crums and fry in hot fat to a golden brown. These are nice to serve with vegetable salads.

## Extra Good Codfish Balls

Flake cooked white fish and pack it solidly in a cup to measure 2 cups. To this add 1 large onion grated, 1 cupful of cream, 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful each of salt and sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful of soft butter, 2 tablespoonsfuls of capers. Mix all well together and turn into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle generously and bake about half an hour, when the top should be a golden brown.

## Codfish With Savory Sauce

Cut 2 pounds of cod into 2-inch cubes, removing all bones during the process. Spread the fish evenly in a pan and pour over it 1 cupful of milk, adding enough water to cover the pieces. Bring the liquid to a boil as soon as possible, then draw the pan away from the flame and leave the fish standing in the liquor for 10 minutes. Drain and dry the squares and remove any skin. Roll each piece in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry quickly in hot cooking oil until golden-brown. Heat attractively on a hot dish and place in the oven while the following sauce is being prepared:

## Sauce

Fry in 2 tablespoonsfuls of butter a good-sized onion that has been finely minced. When the onion is golden-yellow, add 2 teaspoonsfuls of flour, a dash of curry powder and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful of tomato sauce, or tomato soup, canned, with water added to make it of the same consistency. Simmer and stir until smooth, then pour the sauce around—not over—the fish and serve immediately.

## Oyster Crabs on Toast

Strain 1 quart of oysters and look them over carefully for bits of shell. Strain the liquor, add enough cream to make a quart of liquor and put on the fire to boil. In another saucépan 1 tablespoonful of butter with the same amount of flour; when it boils, pour in the oyster sauce gradually, then 1 pint of oyster crabs, a teaspoonful of minced parsley and 2 tablespoonsfuls of chopped celery hearts. Bring to a boil again and season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve on squares of toast or use as a filling for shells or rolls that have been well browned. Garnish with parsley. This is a delicious luncheon dish.

## Salmon in Cucumber baskets

Flake canned salmon and with it mix a pink sauce made by tinting white sauce with a little lobster coral, minced pimento or beet juice. Peel cucumbers and cut them in half, crosswise; cut a slice of each end, so the baskets will stand firm, then scoop out the seeds and part of the pulp. Fill each basket with the salmon and bake. In serving, place each basket on a bed of lettuce or cress arranged on individual plates, and fasten a sprig of parsley for a handle. Serve with a slice of lemon as a garnish.

## Fish in Tomato Jelly

Simmer together for 20 minutes a can of tomatoes, a small carrot chopped with a small onion, 2 stalks of celery, 2 cloves, 3 small red peppers and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a bay leaf. Strain, season with a tablespoonful of sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Have ready 2 tablespoonsfuls of gelatine that has soaked 5 minutes in the same amount of cold water, and stir into the hot tomato juice. Stir until all the particles are dissolved. When the mixture is cold, pour it into a mold containing 2 cups of fish flakes. When this has set, turn in the rest of the liquid and leave to become firm and very cold. Serve unmolded on a bed of lettuce leaves or tiny sweet pickles. Or, the mold can be sliced and served as a salad, with mayonnaise turned over each portion.

## Cran Meat Salad

Soak for 1 hour 1 tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of water, then dissolve over hot water. Add this to 1 cupful of cooked cran meat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of chopped celery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of green pepper finely pressure cooked and the like have printed directions which, if followed exactly, will insure excellent results.

If the usual outfit consisting of the steam boiler and a perforated platform is used, care must be taken to see that the water boils freely under the jars as well as around them.

## Seal and Test

Remove the jars from the hot water as soon as the required time of processing has passed. Finish sealing each jar, then test for any leaks by turning the cans up and down. If a jar leaks, put on a new rubber, return to the hot water and boil 5 minutes longer. Cool the cans as rapidly as possible, but avoid a draft, as that may break them. Label, if necessary, and store in cool, dark place. Wrap each jar with newspaper if the fruit shelves are exposed to the light.

## Dish Washing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I wash the dishes and sing.  
I dip them into steaming cleansing water and dry them on a towel.

Each glass and cup and saucer, Each pitcher, plate and bowl; With their shining curves and colors, Greens and blues and yellows. Flowers and birds and soft bands of gold.

Passing before my dreaming eyes, The homely yellow jug, the globular black teapot.

The wide white platters—

How many happy meals have come from their bright surfaces!

They pass before me three times a day, year in, year out,

With undiminished hospitality and cheer.

I would know them if set before me in a foreign land,

Or on returning after long absence,

Know them and thrill with all the dear memories

Engaged in their polished shapes.

Tenderly, reverently, I wash and

wipe each dish.

And set it on its shelf.

Dear homely dishes, good-night!

Lloyd Roberts.

With silk stockings so definitely a part of the mode, women are giving more attention to hoseconomy. Rollins Runstop stockings—with the patented runstop that stops all garter runs—combine the economy of running long wear with the style, beauty and perfect fit of fine, full-fashioned, pure silk stockings.

Rollins Runstop is a dainty stripe knit into the stocking

—always red and always at the knee.

Rollins is never sold by house-to-house canvassers.

If your dealer is not suppled, write us for prices

and descriptions of these popular stockings.

At Paint; Hardware and Drug Stores

TRIAL OFFER—If not easily obtained, send us  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pint of our hosiery, and a can (includes postage and packing) for full size can, enough to clean one room, or 50 cent for one can of hose and one pack of ABSORENE.

ABSORENE MFG. COMPANY

21 Absecon Bldg.,



## STOCK MARKET LIQUIDATION IS SLOWING DOWN

Trend Turns Up During Week—Motors Recover—Oils and Rails Favored

NEW YORK, May 22 (Special)—With possibly a few exceptions, the domestic news having a direct bearing on the stock market was favorable actually, throughout the period in which speculative sentiment was decidedly pessimistic and stocks were frequently sold.

Not longer ago than Wednesday of this week some Wall Street interests were advising their clients to sell whatever stocks they might have, and to make extensive commitments on the short side of the market.

The advice was given notwithstanding the severe decline that many industrial shares had experienced since the last big upward movement culminated in February and March of this year. Apparently it was forgotten by those giving advice that the state Huber, for instance, was down more than 30 points, that the decline in Hudson Motor was in the neighborhood of 80 points, and that other prominent and active industrial shares had suffered even more.

Naturally the upturn in stocks that was first noticed on Wednesday afternoon, and which became much more pronounced on Thursday and Friday, was attributed in speculative circles, almost logically, to short covering. Undoubtedly this was a real factor in the bringing about, temporarily at least, of considerably higher prices.

It is equally true that for some time well informed interests who knew that recent developments had not been accurately interpreted by the speculators were buying stocks cheaply in the short side of the stock market, had been the principal buyers, outside of investors.

### Telephone's Expansion Plan

Special reference might be made to the decision of the American Telephone & Telegraph directors to offer \$154,000,000 additional stock to its shareholders. Not only is it known that the men who have directed the affairs of that great corporation so wisely would not have taken this step unless they were confident as to the future of the business of that company in particular and of the country in general.

It would be well for all pessimists on the outlook in the United States to the second paragraph of the statement issued over the signature of President Gifford of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company relative to the proposed new issue. He said that its purpose "is to provide the System with funds for new construction needs, for the expansion of business resulting from the constantly greater use of telephone service."

Announcement was also made that the railroads of the United States are planning to expend \$750,000,000 during the year in the further improvement and development of the steam railroads. This large sum will bring the total investment in United States railroads to above \$4,000,000,000, the largest of any industry in the world.

### Railroad Earnings Gaining

It will be found from investigation that industrial corporations generally in this country have set aside definite or approximate amounts for improvement and development work during the year. H. C. Hall, chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, addressing the meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute, in this city yesterday, spoke hopefully of the outlook for the steel industry and for business as a whole.

Within the last few days estimates, apparently based upon official information, have been published in the financial district, all of which indicate that railroad earnings for April, which were good sized gains in both gross and net, over the corresponding month of last year. The return for March were surprisingly favorable and it would seem that for April may be even better. The position of the railroads otherwise, and in every essential respect, is strong. It is not at all strange that investors and speculators should have come finally to a better realization of these various facts.

### Evidence of Motor Prosperity

The action of the directors of the Huron-Cleveland Car Company, in raising the cash dividend to a bare \$3 to \$3.50 a year, and in the declaration of a stock dividend of 20 per cent, could not be reasonably interpreted, except as strong evidence of confidence on the part of the directors of the automotive industry. By far the most significant specific significance was attached to the fact that this action came closely on the heels of the declaration of an extra cash dividend of 4 per cent on General Motors com-

mon. There have been recessions in various lines of business, but in one important one at least, the volume of new orders has been larger within the last week or two. Special reference is made to the steel trade. The volume of steel in particular as a whole is still large. Otherwise the aggregate carloadings would not have gone to the 1,000,000 mark, and would not be larger than for the corresponding period of 1925 and very much larger than for the like periods of 1924.

On Thursday and yesterday the rates for call money in this market were moderately higher. This was said to have been due to the shifting of accounts by institutions, partly in preparation for the June 1 disbursements and partly on account of special transactions of rather large magnitude.

Unless the business of the country and the markets for securities become very much more active there would seem to be little likelihood of money reaching and staying at materially higher levels.

### UNION CARBIDE EARNINGS LARGER

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation first quarter showing of \$2.17 a share on 2,659,732 no-par shares, compared with \$1.80 in the first quarter of last year, was the latest in the series to appear earlier this year. Either an increase in the dividend rate from \$5 to \$6 annually or an extra dividend before the close of 1926.

Indications point to continued good earnings for the year. The company, as practically all the corporation's plants are running full, with good orders on hand and in sight.

Carbide has shown a steady betterment in earnings over recent years. Net for 1925 was \$7.52 a share, in 1924 \$4.30, in 1923 \$6.09 and in 1922 \$4.40.

**MORE LOOMS MOVED SOUTH**  
The Lonsdale Company of Lonsdale, one of the largest cotton manufacturing concerns in the country, will move 500 looms and spinning machinery from its Lonsdale plant to its mill at St. C. G. according to an announcement today. With the additional equipment installed in the new plant, the company will have 1,000 looms and 40,000 spindles there.

**GERMAN INVESTMENT FUNDS**  
London, May 22—Net profit of German Distrust in 1925 totaled \$7,800,000, compared with \$4,700,000 in 1924.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, MAY 22

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# RADIO

## ATLANTIC CITY RADIO MEETING IS REVIEWED

### Stabilization Marks Year of Radio Industry Progress

By VOLNEY D. HURD  
A marked atmosphere of stabilization was the keynote of the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association just ended after five days of interesting sessions in the Ambassador Hotel at Atlantic City. It was stated that 67 concerns had failed during the past year, and it was evident that many of these concerns had been run by opportunists.

The opportunist has been the bane of the radio industry, as he is in every new industry. He jumps in to skim the cream, caring only for the day and never building on a foundation that will lead to industrial permanence and constructive activity. The manufacturers at this convention could not be classed in this group. They were the typical, everyday American business man.

There was but little wrangling as compared with previous conventions. The main aim was to better the radio man's lot and improve merchandising and distribution. The various stores through which radio is now sold were discussed in an attempt to point out the most logical market, but each type has its exponent, and the result was that radio will probably be sold through the usual hardware, music, department, and sporting goods stores and every other imaginable trade channel.

There seemed to be some conviction that a logical counter business to use with radio is the phonograph. It was definitely pointed out that radio is very seasonal and that there is not much chance of this ever being entirely overcome although better programs and more power would aid in flattening out the difficult peaks that make radio manufacturing and marketing uncertain and therefore expensive.

The writer had many interesting conversations with radio manufacturers and advertising men regarding newspaper and magazine radio advertising possibilities. The consensus seemed to be that both these mediums have their places in radio merchandising.

There was a decided opinion that much of the radio advertising will be directed to non-radio mediums since many manufacturers feel that the readers of radio publications know their goods and that the non-radio field offers the newer market. The publication that offers a high class non-radio group with good purchasing powers, and yet keeps up some activity on radio, now appears to be the most desirable medium.

While this would appear off-hand to be detrimental to the publications devoted exclusively to radio, the fact is that they now come forward as a potential channel for marketing non-radio goods. With a fixed circulation of from 100,000 to 250,000 these magazines are good mediums for advertisers who may be seeking to place any product in the home, since the radio person is essentially a home-loving individual.

It is felt that the parts business is still good for at least several years in increasing volume and that there will always be a market for this type of merchandise. The home builder, while he is out-numbered by the number of complete set users, is considered the radio authority of his neighborhood and as such his influence is worth cultivating.

A movement is on foot to pool radio patents such as has been done in the automotive industry in order to aid in future radio developments. While this is possible among the independent manufacturers a large stumbling block is seen primarily in the Radio Corporation of America and its allied concerns, the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company. This latter group has monopolies on some of the most essential patents and it is felt that they will not favor any such co-operation.

The final impression of the convention is that the entire industry has toned up considerably in every branch; set and parts design, manufacturing, selling, advertising and service. Certainly with such a year of achievement behind it the future looks bright and promising in this newest industry.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOPROCAST

NEW YORK CITY, May 22—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Mrs. Nelia E. Ritchie, C. S., of Sewickley, Pa., a member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., May 24, will be broadcast by Station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m. eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of ten churches of Christ, Scientist in Greater New York in the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, at New York Avenue and Dean Street.

### WELFARE SOCIETY TO HAVE NEW HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22 (Special)—The Community Welfare Association, which includes the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and a group of social service organizations, is to occupy a new home in the remodeled Turn Verein Building in lower State Street by the first of the year. The Springfield Co-operative Bank, which has purchased the brick building, fanned in former years for the benefit of the entire first floor, the social service organizations taking the entire second and third floors with about 9000 feet of floor space.

### Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

#### Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 24  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEAL, Boston, Mass. (948 Meters)  
5 to 10 p. m.—Keith's Radio Review. Events of the Day and Baseball Scores. Alice Heidi Talks for boys and girls. Big Brother Club. "Children From New York Gypsies." Ed Andrews and his orchestra. WBZA, Boston—Boston-Springfield, Mass. (342 and 353 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Market report as furnished by United States Bureau of Agriculture. Boston. 6:40—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American, and National Leagues. 6:45—Farmers' Club. 6:50—"Theaterland." Music—Earl Thurston, organist. 8—"Play of the Season by the WDAF Players." 8:15—Ted Weems' orchestra. 8:30—"The Day's orchestra." One member by Ted Weems. 8:45—Earl Coleman's orchestra. WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (524 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Prof." Joseph Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Evans soprano. Mrs. Stewart, violin; accompanist Irene McNeerley Maley, pianist; Alex Lindholm, violinist. 11—Organ recital by L. Carley Meier.

WBAP, Omaha, Neb. (228 Meters)

5 p. m.—"Sports talk" by L. Caddis. 6:20—Popular song period: Frank Peterson, tenor; Helen Higgins, piano. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Randall's Royal Fanfare. 7—Grand orchestra. Classical.

KFKX, Wichita, Kans. (988 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert from Pittsburgh. 7—Markets and the regular weekly statement issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade. 8—"Sports" program under the direction of Prof. H. M. Fuhr.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program arranged by George B. Allen of San Angelo, Tex. 9:30—Concert of popular dance numbers by Lloyd McFalls' Orchestra.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Mother Goose." The Children's Entertainer. 5:50—Hub Trile. 6:30—"Agriculture" reports. 7:30—"Theaterland." Official Boy Scout announcements by Joseph Wainwright. 8—"Sports." 8:30—"Sports" program by C. L. Thayer of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. WTAC, Worcester, Mass. (368 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—"Birds" by Wendell Parker of South High School. "Twilight Scouts." Official Boy Scout announcements by Joseph Wainwright. 8:30—"Sports." 8:45—"Sports" program by C. L. Thayer of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. WTAC, Worcester, Mass. (368 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Russell Sage College Girls Club (young women students). S. Grainger, violin. 9:30—"Sports." 9:45—"The Chamber of Commerce."

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (580 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. Van Curmer Orchestra. Schenectady, N. Y. 6:25—"Sports." 6:30—Grand Orchestra and Ruth. 6:45—Soprano-soprano. 7:15—WGY Agricultural Program." 8—"Sports." 8:30—"Sports" program presented by G. E. Prickett, Adirondack Power & Light Corporation; F. G. Behrends, New York Agricultural College; University, Ithaca, N. Y. 8—WGY Orchestra.

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BOSTON, 163 HUNTINGTON AVE., large room, private bath, references \$6. Copy 7820-B.

BOSTON—All outside rooms, 3 windows, mahogany furnished, 49 St. Mary's Street, Suite 3.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St., fully furnished room suitable for two persons; faces church park. Copy 7820-B.

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RYE—GREENWICH, ST. MARY'S—Desire room, private room or if possible, room with board, not too expensive; if possible, new enough for summer. Box 300, Tel. 3-3200. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Established 1905

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A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.

Cartersville, 323.

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PRIVATE family will take limited number of guests from July 3 to 1 at summer home in family-like atmosphere. Tel. 144-H, situated directly on large lake; three hours from Boston; room, single or en suite with private bath, abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables; excellent bathing; references required. Rates application to Box Q-229. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

THE WILLOW INN, WILLOW, N. Y.—In mountainous region, 10 miles from Woodstock on State Road; tourists, house guests accommodated. MRS. RUTH A. CARL.

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9 Norway St., Phone Copy 2176-B.

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A GRAND CONCOURS

Fireproof—Day and Night Service

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In an address delivered before the National Industrial Conference Board the other night, Owen D. Young made two statements which are of interest as expressing the normal American outlook upon problems of business and of wages. In discussing business, and incidentally the relation thereto of

the United States Government, Mr. Young took sharp issue with the proposition that a highly profitable business is necessarily one that is opposed to public policy. On this subject he said:

Industry should be profitable. I have no sympathy with indictments of profits. They are the motive power of our economic system, and why deny it or apologize for it? I said in Washington, in the presence of the President, some months ago, that I thought it would be a good idea if the Government would change its policy. I had noticed for a period of a number of years that whenever investigation was to be made it was of the concern that made some profit. The only one that the Government took any interest in investigating, I said: "Suppose we reverse our policy? I know of no way concerns can make profits unless they render service, and conversely, if they do not make profits they cannot render service. Why is it that a concern which does not render service enough to make profits is permitted to use our labor, of which we have not too great a supply, or our capital, which is always difficult to get, for an unprofitable use to society?"

In brief Mr. Young set up what we believe is the general American opinion, namely that success is normal, and failure is abnormal. Success is health; failure is disease. He held that if the Government was to interfere in business operations at all it should be to study those conditions which lead to a business disaster, and strive to set them right. It has been too frequently the procedure in the Government in both its legislative and its executive departments to look with suspicion upon a concern that was thriving, and to subject it to a searching investigation for the purpose of discovering whether it was prospering because of nefarious interference with the operations of its rivals.

Presumably Mr. Young would not attempt to deny in toto the right of a government to consider matters indicative of unfair or unlawful interference with the business of a rival. But what he did desire to bring out was the unquestioned fact that a successful business is a national asset, a languishing one a national detriment. How great an asset or a detriment depends entirely on the proportions it has attained. The vastly successful Standard Oil Company, for example, despite the long series of attacks upon it, has been of advantage to the people and the state itself. Had it gone down in economic ruin as did, for example, certain railroad companies a few years ago, it would have brought beggary and distress upon many, and yet the Standard has ever been a favorite target for legislation and investigating commissions.

Again in speaking of American wages, Mr. Young said:

Industry in this country is making progress toward the objective which I think should be sought. I believe we are making progress in the direction that only of living wage, but of cultural wage, that which will enable men to develop to the point that they may take advantage of all the great opportunities which are offered to citizens of the United States. When that time comes, then all men will be free and equal. The great objective of a free government and of a high industrial order is to establish equality of opportunity for all men.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is it the concerted purpose of employers as it is in the United States to pay something more than a mere living wage. We don't know how far Mr. Young's conception of "a cultural wage" has progressed in America's industrial system, but it does exist, and employers more and more seem to be striving in that direction. To the average European captain of industry this would seem to be revolutionary if not confiscatory, but American employers have discovered that the period of general good wages is the period of general prosperity. Continually they are coming to understand that not brief periods but a steady and universal policy should dominate the rate of wages.

In brief, with the conviction that success is normal in business goes naturally its corollary that a high wage rate is normal. The two go hand in hand. There is a good deal to be said for the theory presented at the Industrial Conference that it is the business of the Government to encourage and maintain this normal condition rather than to seek its embarrassment or possible destruction through irritating investigations.

The growing popularity of Canada for tourist excursions is seen in the large number of American touring cars which cross the border northward during this pleasant period of the year.

Ferries are having to be increased in capacity to accommodate the automobiles; even the overnight boat service from Yarmouth, N. S., takes on the appearance of an ocean ferry. Motor tourists are discovering the good roads which have been built in recent years in Nova Scotia.

Far beyond the motor highways, however, Canada's great open spaces are calling the more adventurous travelers to explore lakes and rivers which are rarely traversed by city men. Within one day's train journey from New York, it is possible to be right north of the last fringe of city life. From the head of steel, ninety miles north of Ottawa, up the Gatineau Valley, the explorer could go on to the Hudson Bay without encountering any community more populous than a lumber camp. Over the height of land, beyond the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, the rivers flow north into James Bay. But without attempting to emulate the canoe trips of mining prospectors, trappers, forest rangers and other craftsmen of the north country, experienced paddlers make some wonderful vacation trips into the unexplored land beyond the margin of cultivation.

In the country north of Lake Superior, at this time, many canoes are heading for the Red Lake district, where last year's discovery of gold is

## Business Success and High Wages

the lure. But the gold rush is only an effervescence on the surface of systematic exploration work which is carried on continuously by parties in the various provinces every summer. The Province of Quebec is sending out an expedition which will leave Seven Islands, north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, next month, to explore the vast territory of Ungava.

With so much interest in water-power development, even the falls of remote Ungava may some day become of consequence, particularly falls that are said to be 800 feet in height and three-quarters of a mile wide. Minerals, pulpwood and other untapped resources abound in the Canadian hinterland. They are regarded as inaccessible, from an economic point of view, at present; but at any time in this age of mechanical invention, transportation by aircraft may be brought along to the point of competing with railways and ships. Quite apart from any call that the north country may have for commercial pioneers, however, the charm of untraveled lakes, streams and forests is attracting many visitors who desire only to enjoy the experience of primitive life on a Canadian canoe trip.

A news item appearing under a Berlin date line a few days ago told of what was referred to as the winning of a victory by the residents of Lower Silesia who had protested against a so-called prohibition measure promulgated by the Province Governor. This order, it appears, forbade the sale of what is

described as high-power liquor between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 8 the following morning. Only beer and wine could be legally dispensed during the time intervening, and these, it was alleged, were not satisfying to those addicted to the use of stronger beverages. The order was attacked, and finally reversed by the Prussian State Parliament, it is announced, because it was an unwarranted restriction upon the "personal liberties" of the people for whose benefit it had been decreed.

Probably if this view of the matter is correct, as one might possibly assume it to be because it is that taken by the authority to whom any final appeal must be made, it would be useless to look behind it in an effort to find the causes that inspired the Province Governor to attempt to enforce the rule. But it seems that he gives as his reasons—and it must be agreed that they carry some weight—that "on account of the excessive unemployment and the strength of the native corn liquor," he considered his action to be fully warranted. The Prussian Landtag, to which the matter was also referred, is reported to have considered the case and determined that the Governor's reasons for imposing the restrictions were inadequate. Its decision also was that the order was unreasonable and that it should be revoked.

How zealously, indeed, are personal liberties defended and guarded! And yet it is interesting to observe that continued effort is being made in the United States by the enemies of prohibition to make it appear that in European countries contentment, prosperity and happiness prevail because the people are permitted to indulge freely in beer and wines and are satisfied. These beverages are declared by these same insistent advocates of what they term modification of the American law to be the panaceas for all the social, political and other ills which they find have been inflicted by prohibition. And yet it seems that the liberty-loving people of Lower Silesia are not contented to indulge in these somewhat milder beverages, to the exclusion of all others, even between evening and morning. No doubt they may insist that abstention from the stronger drinks might be voluntary, but that they can countenance no attempt to interfere with their inalienable liberties by official order or decree, no matter how serious their own and their families' plight because of unemployment.

This reaction, which is not peculiar to the people of Lower Silesia or to those of any particular country or race, indicates the weakness of the argument put forward by the enemies of prohibition in the United States in support of their plea for the return of beer and wine and their legalized sale. Some of them seem to have forgotten that the admission has already been made that the concession, once gained, would simply encourage them to work toward the ultimate goal, the repeal of the prohibition amendment and of the enforcement code. The alcoholic addict cares nothing for beer and less for wine. Personal liberty, to him, means a license to debauch himself, to impoverish his family, to forfeit his job, and finally to become a public charge if he so chooses. It is against these things that the people of a free nation, themselves lovers of liberty in its broadest sense, have risen up in righteous determination to draw and establish forever the line between liberty in its true sense, and personal license.

Credit for the New York State Housing Law signed this week by Governor Smith, for which the opposing political parties are contending, is of but passing concern compared to the fact of the law's passage, and the prospect it opens for improved tenement conditions in the metropolis and other large cities of the State. The consensus of those interested in improved housing for low salaried families pronounces the law an important step toward eliminating the city slums.

The interest and dividend limits were fixed by the Assembly at 5 and 6 per cent respectively, against the advice of experienced financiers who urged the wisdom of greater liberality to attract capital in necessary quantity. It was evidently thought best to try out the lower rates before authorizing higher ones, abundant money on mortgages at 5 per cent having been assured in advance. Other important features of the law are the creation of a state housing board, to be appointed by the Governor, charged with regulating the operations and rental charges of the housing corporations; the vesting of housing companies with power to condemn property where necessary; and ex-

emption of housing companies from taxation by the State, with permissive exemption by municipalities. The board is also charged with the duty of studying and planning for improvement in city planning and housing developments.

Authorities declare that, unless the city exempts the housing projects from taxation, they will hardly be profitable or popular, but assuming such exemption will be granted, a considerable amount of new housing will probably result. The city, it would seem, ought to be as willing as the State to forgo taxes upon such socially desirable projects, in order to help abolish the slums and their attendant evils from the city's life. If efforts to secure exemption from federal taxes on the housing securities, by congressional action, are successful, this should further encourage capital to offer itself for service under the new state law.

Whether the law will prove a success in operation will depend largely upon the housing board, whose competence, integrity and good judgment will be indispensable to such a result. The condemnation power delegated by the State insures the securing of necessary property for large-scale housing projects at reasonable prices—a condition requisite for economical building and low rents.

A great potential source of capital lies in the savings of the workers themselves, beneficiaries of the provisions made. If, in addition to the housing securities, the improved tenements were to be available for purchase by the tenants, at prices corresponding to the rents charged and on installment terms, the incentive to save toward such an object would produce in the aggregate a substantial volume of money for investment. In devising measures such as this looking to fuller realization of the aim of the present salutary law, the housing board may prove itself the most valuable single factor in the law as now set up.

Harmony, now that the nineteenth century has finished speaking, begins to be regarded less as a theorist's than as a composer's business. No longer founding its procedure on the restrictions of the human voice, it seems to be basing extension and elaboration on the free technique of instruments. It is taking a development in modern music which criticism frequently refers to as dissonance, though that word rather poorly stands wear.

It is going into realms of tone combination which for voices would be extremely impractical, and therefore confusing; but which for instruments are altogether possible, and in the main fairly intelligible. Meetings in behalf of the advanced cause that come off in Europe this summer, and guild concerts that are given in the United States next winter, will inevitably bring the harmonic question to new issues, and will in all likelihood tend to convince the international public of the arrival of a new era. Nineteenth-century music, so much an academic formulation, will no doubt make way somewhat for twentieth-century music, a free artistic speculation.

Instead, then, of theorist first and composer afterward, it will be composer first and theorist afterward. Or, will it be public first, composer second and theorist third? For, in a correct analysis, it may be that the general ear aspires to these novel harmonies before any individual ear. Some of the curious dissonances, as they are called, of modern music sound remarkably like tonal fancies that everybody has entertained for a long time. Some symphonic passages that scandalize all conservatory doctrine, describe the temper of a country or the mood of a community to the unmistakable recognition of all listeners. Some touches of rhythm that would have been a denial of common sense in the nineties, tell of the present social order with a definiteness that any person interested in his surroundings instantly feels.

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Efficiency is sometimes found where the "efficiency expert" is unknown. A traveler in Switzerland, having occasion to visit a herdsman's cottage, says that he discovered the woman holding in her left hand a book, from which she was singing, working a churning with the right hand, and rocking a cradle with one foot. No wasted motion there!

A correspondent writes, despite civil strife, life in Shanghai goes on as usual. Which means that Race Week comes and goes, that tourists take place in the Public Garden on the Bund, that the Recreation Grounds on Bubbling Well Road are crowded on Saturday afternoons, and that the shrewd makes his usual monthly visits to collect the chits.

"Take care of the nickels and dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves." Following such advice seems to have enabled Sebastian S. Kresge, head of a chain of 300 five-and-ten-cent stores in the United States, to take care of a \$25,000,000 endowment fund. This in time should take care of many worthy projects.

American railroads are reviving the special low rate excursion plan, so popular in the late eighties and nineties. The ticket scalping idea was popular then also. Who recalls Exchange Street, Buffalo, about the time of the Pan-American Exposition?

It takes an intrepid man to attempt to fly to the North Pole. And with the strawberry, watermelon and green corn season coming on, who would want to spend a summer in the Arctic anyway?

The harp is to adorn the new Irish Free State coins which will replace British currency in the South of Ireland. This should be a significant sign that harmony is to prevail in Erin in future.

Looks as if the Turks were taking a "high-flyer" when the Government has established a lottery to secure funds for airplane production.

Many a careful driver has to exercise additional care not to run into debt.

## Chinese Contacts

Wandering through the streets of Shanghai at night, passing from Europe into Asia and back again, and then from a bit of England over into France and from the atmosphere of Oxford Street into that of the Rue de Rivoli, one grows to feel that this is all a great spectacle, a sort of international exposition, arranged for the bewilderment and delight of the far-come stranger.

It seems altogether impossible that this place, overflowing with surprises, rich in exotic color, always different in its fascination, offering its pictures of the life of every race and nation, can be a part of the matter-of-fact, everyday world, the growth of three-quarters of a century of constantly developing and expanding commerce and barter engaged in by the representatives of all peoples.

Yes, that is the abiding impression. Shanghai, the so-called International Settlement and the Chinese city of uncounted hordes together, holds its place in one's thought as a vast stage upon which are played more parts than ever an Occidental mind can comprehend, where there is revealed such an ever-changing series of fantastic pictures as from no Western eye has hitherto beheld, where life seems too picturesque to be real and where every succeeding night's stroll offers something new.

For it is at night that one must wander about Shanghai in order to gain those contacts which afford a real insight into Chinese life and its blending with the lives of every Western people. Strolling along the superlatively active Schenzen Road one night, where, in an Oriental atmosphere, the traders of a dozen European countries are commencing to find a foothold, I came at length to a turning; and, behold, in a dozen strides I was out of Asia and into America!

I had come, altogether without knowing it, into the American residential quarter, into such a section of broad boulevards, fine homes, broad lawns and well-metalled surfaces as suggested the suburbs of Detroit or St. Louis. A rickshaw was passing—rickshaws are always at hand in Shanghai—and in it I rode smoothly and silently along, shaded streets until by and by, to my astonishment, I was in the open country, hearing from the fields the call of the frogs in their shallow pools, that unmistakable reminder of New England on just such a fair April evening as was this.

It was too bewildering to be real! Out of China and into New England, and the atmosphere of each as unmistakable as the North Star yonder, the star of both hemispheres!

We came then to a gateway, a high, heavily wired fence on either side, a sentry box and a tall Sikh guard. It was the boundary of the International Settlement; for all this, the Chinese and the European, the American homes, the fields and the New England frogs in their pools, was inside the foreign concession!

Such is the immense size of the extraterritorial section, more than eight miles square, peopled by well upward of 1,000,000, yet having still its broad, open spaces and its ample room for more Westerners, who come with every steamer, in many cases to stay.

Another street, and a tramcar running strangely without rails and upon well-padded tires, was at hand. After many turnings through streets of alternate light and darkness, it came into Bubbling Well Road, the English residential part, as suggestive of the environs of Birmingham as the Avenue of Marshal Joffre, in the French city farther to the south, is of the Bois de Boulogne.

Down cityward the same euphoniously named ways merge with Nanking Road, where the best of the Oriental shops, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, vie with the tempting displays of England and France and the United States for the patronage of the forty-five different peoples of Shanghai.

Here are ivory art objects from Canton, there are jars of preserved pineapples from Honolulu; on the other side are hats from the best-known house in England, a step or two beyond is a well-known toilet article manufactured in an eastern city of the United States! All that the world produces and trades in is found in a remarkable store, which bears the curious but suggestive name of the Sincere Company, Ltd.

Across Nanking Road, equally alight, thronged by the Chinese and Europeans of Shanghai, is another almost as large, the Sun Company, and just beyond another, Wing

On, Ltd. "Shopping" in such places is a revelation, a delight—and a temptation. For, with the advantages of location in a free port, one finds such prices here as are not encountered elsewhere, with the goods of all countries as cheap as, or cheaper than, at home after one has mastered the complexities of the "big money-small money" system in Shanghai today.

But there is another "shopping" district, a large one and, though not likely to lead the Westerner to much expenditure, equally fascinating. Mounting another ricksha and turning into any of the vivid narrow streets which lead from Nanking Road, we are at once inextricably lost in its mazes. Here are astonishing sights, many astonishing places of barter and extremely compelling methods of setting forth the merits of the goods.

Before a shop which seems to deal in Chinese apparel a lusty-voiced youth is demanding attention. He offers one strange garment after another, tossing them about with incredible rapidity, while chanting a discourse upon their desirability. It is a sort of sing-song, not unlike the South Seas manner of expatiating upon the redoubtable qualities of warlike ancestors. We of the West find it effective, but it arouses no enthusiasm among the crowds of Orientals.

All the way along the street the sing-song continues. It blends with the little tinkling bells on the movable "shops" of the itinerant locksmith and with the warning cries of the ricksha man; with the plaintive calls of the curbside cobbler, and of the vendor of strange viands who brings his "restaurant" to his customer; with the dreadful clamor from somewhere above which signifies a Chinese theater in full operation, with its shouts, groans and falsetto shrieks from the "actors" accompanied by an awful din from drums, bells, tin pans and trumpets.

All is the fantastic, exotic, forever unforgettable symphony peculiar to and inseparable from a Chinese street at night. And I wonder sometimes as I stroll here and there through miles of such streets in China, noting now and then the delicate tinkling of some little temple bell clear and high above the harsher medley, whether it all would not furnish a worthy theme to the musician who could understand and interpret it.

But now I am, in a manner of speaking, far afield among these interminable streets; and I find, a little to my dismay, that not only does my ricksha man know not a word of English, but he is not even proficient in "pidgin," that universal dialect east of Suez. I desire to return to the Bund, or to some locality with which my short stay in Shanghai has brought me some familiarity.

A throng quickly gathers, interested in the plight of the white man among only Chinese, interested but altogether unequal to the situation. The shops empty, hordes of children crowd about, there is keen interest, albeit entirely friendly. But the occasion is not one to be overlooked. Perhaps I am the first European who has come that way for weeks.

Finally a "student" appears, long-gowned, bearded, indomitably dignified. He is able to assist and does so with much ceremony and with a flawless courtesy which I, in my less finished Western fashion, strive in vain to emulate. We are, then, off for the Bund.

Presently I desire a familiar street and indicate a desire to turn that way. But the coolie will have none of it. He has been told to go to the Bund, and despite my urgencies and expostulations, to the Bund he trots with no slackening of pace until, more or less breathless, he draws up by the ferry pontoon before the very imposing structure of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, there to stand and regard me with the manner of one who has done his full duty as directed and expects appreciation thereof.

Concentration! That is it. When the Chinese starts to do one thing, it is that to which he gives his attention, and nothing at all can divert him. Along that line he achieves; and the power of absolute concentration on the matter in hand is characteristic in the master as in the coolie. In it lies, perhaps, the real strength of Chinese character. Supplemented, supported, by a very high degree of intelligence, an extraordinary patience, a broad tolerance and